Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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AGUINALDO'S UNCLE.

Former Insurgent Appointed Governor of Bulacan Province.

GUIGUINTO, Province of Bulacan, Luzon, Feb. 27.—Jose Serapio, an uncle of Aguinaldo and formerly an insurgent colonel, has been appointed governor of Bulacan province. There were several candidates, including two army officers, but the United States commission was unanimously in favor of Serapio, who surrendered during General Lawton's progress northward, and who has since been such a consistent friend of the United States that Aguinaldo published an order degrading him.

There was considerable protest against Serapio's appointment, chiefly from a delegation which represented the interests of the friars. The commission announced that it had investigated the allegations made against Serapio, and found them to be untrue.

Captain Greenough of the Forty-first regiment was appointed treasurer and Lieutenant Wells of the Thirty-second regiment was appointed supervisor. The other officials chosen were natives. All the appointments, principally, were made on General Grant's recommendations.

According to the reputation of Bulacan, it is not the easiest province to govern. All the local leaders and most of the inhabitants, however, are now friendly to the United States.

The question of the selection of a capital for the province was submitted to the vote of the delegations. Malolos, the former seat of the insurgent congress, is the best town, but Bulacan has always been the seat of the government and was easily first. The ballot was the first free voting in the Philippines except at the town elections held under military orders. The delegates enjoyed it immensely.

During the course of his speech announcing the appointments, Judge Taft said nowhere had a military commander shown such benevolent consideration for the interests of the people as had General Grant. The appointment of a native governor indicated the commission's confidence in the Tagalogs.

FREE FIGHT ON THE FLOOR.

Collision Between Pan-Germans and Czechs in the Austrian Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—There was a free fight today between Pan-Germans and Czechs on the floor of the Reichsrath.

Killed in a Hazardville Powder Explosion

THOMPSONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 27.—James E Bowen, aged 55, who was injured by the explosion of the Hazardville Powder Company's mill yesterday afternoon, died this morning. He leaves a family. Bowen had been employed in the mill for the greater part of his life.

SURRENDER OF 300 BOERS.

French's Captures Include Many Arms and Cattle.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—General Kitchener, telegraphing today from Middelburg, says:

"The following additional captures are reported by French up to February 25: Three hundred Boers surrendered; a 12-pounder Krupp, one howitzer, a Maxim, 20,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, 153 rifles, 238 horses, 831 trek oxen, 5,000 cattle, 9,800 sheep and 257 wagons and carts. The Boer casualties were four killed and five wounded."

MAIN BODY OF BOERS ABSENT.

Forty Burghers and Supplies Captured at a Cape Colony Laager.

PORT ELIZABETH, Cape Colony, Feb. 27.—A private message received here says Schweper's laager, near Willowmore, has been captured by the British. The main body of Boers was absent but 40 burghers and the whole of the supplies were taken.

THE SURRENDER AT PAARDEBERG.

Lord Kitchener Present and His Suggestions Followed.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The war office selected the double anniversary of the battle of Majuba Hill and General Cronje's surrender to publish General Kelly-Kenney's despatch to Lord Roberts dealing with the events immediately preceding the surrender at Paardeberg. The despatch contains no news, but it threatens to reopen the discussion regarding the responsibility for the attack on the Boer lines at Paardeberg, which proved so costly to the British. Only last evening, in the House of Commons, Mr. Brodrick, the war secretary, said General Kelly-Kenney was in command. Presumably he was, but his despatch concludes as follows:

"Lord Kitchener, the chief of staff, was present all the time. In accordance with the instructions conveyed to me in your note of February 17, I recognized his suggestions as conveying to me your lordship's orders and acted thereon."

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Feb. 26, Southwark, from Antwerp.

New York, Feb. 26, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from Bremen.

Gibraltar, Feb. 26, Kaiserin Maria Theresa, from New York.

Bremen, Feb. 26, Koenigin Luise, from New York.

Genoa, Feb. 26, Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.

Hamburg, Feb. 27, Bulgaria, from New York.

Queenstown, Feb. 27, Majestic, from New York.

New York, Feb. 27, Bolivia, from Naples.

It will pay you to watch our advertisements.

RUGS. **CARPETS.**

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We guarantee to save you money, and so much that you cannot afford to buy elsewhere.

CHINA. **DRAPERIES.**

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Second Edition.

ENOUGH BLOOD SHED.

Majority of Ministers in Favor of Clemency.

All the Powers Represented at the Chinese Execution.

PEKIN, Feb. 26.—A crowd of fully 10,000 persons witnessed the execution of Chih Sin and Hsu Cheng Fu, who were beheaded here today in accordance with the demands of the powers. The members of the various legations were conspicuously absent, feeling that if they were present they might seem to be gloating over their fallen adversaries. Every power, however, was largely represented by military officials and soldiers, and there was also present a staff from each of the foreign powers. Besides these, many missionaries witnessed the executions. The condemned men met death stoically. In each case one blow severed the head from the body.

At the time the execution was being carried out the ministers held a meeting and determined, on the part of the majority, to draw a curtain over further demands for blood. United States Special Commissioner Rockhill sided strongly with those favoring humane methods, who are Sir Ernest Satow, M. Komura, Cologan and de Giers, respectively the British, Japanese, Spanish and Russian ministers. Others believe that China has not been sufficiently punished, and that open should be executed in every city, town and village where foreigners were injured. It is safe to say, however, that little more bloodshed will be demanded.

The minority is composed of those who were not here during the siege, in addition to Dr. Mumm Von Schwarzenstein, the German minister, while those who were besieged here are of a more peaceable frame of mind, including M. de Giers and Senor de Cologan, both of whom are of the opinion that it was a mistake to leave those who had suffered as the besieged ministers had to conduct the peace negotiations with the Chinese.

Another important point that was brought up at the meeting was that of the legation quarters. Mr. Rockhill impressed the ministers by his remarks regarding the protest of Sir Robert Hart against the seizure of his property to increase the area of the legations, saying that the services rendered the powers by Sir Robert as the financial representative of China should have prevented the indignities and spoliation inflicted. The feeling is general that Italy should recede from her position and return the property she has taken, and that if it is necessary for her to increase her legation she should take land elsewhere.

Dr. Mumm Von Schwarzenstein, the German minister, and the Marquis Salvago Raggi, the Italian representative, expressed high appreciation of Sir Robert Hart and regretted that matters of state made necessary the taking of lands of the customs officials.

Sir Ernest Satow and Mr. Rockhill thought an exception should certainly be made of Sir Robert Hart's personal property, and that the limits of the legation should be defined the same as published.

Reports from the Shen Si province show that suffering due to the famine there is increasing.

PREVENTED BY RUSSIA.

Corea Wished to Mortgage Her Customs to Invest in a Railroad.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Information comes from Seoul that Corea, with Japanese support, desired to borrow 5,000,000 yen, mortgaging her customs receipts as security therefor, to purchase shares of the Seoul-Fousan railway, but the Russian representative in Corea, M. Pavloff, believing the road to be unprofitable, prevented the transaction.

OPORTO STUDENTS STILL RIOTOUS.

Want the Police Prosecuted as Abusing Their Authority.

OPORTO, Feb. 27.—All meetings of the council of the industrial institute and the students today it was resolved to request the government to prosecute the police who abused their authority respecting student bands. The students and others afterwards paraded through several streets and gathered in front of the residence of the Brazilian consul, cheering for liberty and denouncing the clericals. The mob stoned the Catholic Association's building, and made a demonstration in front of the offices of the Liberal newspapers, shouting "Long live liberty." Mounted and dismounted police then charged on the manifestants and dispersed them. Numbers of persons were injured, four of them so seriously that they had to be removed to a hospital.

LACK FOOD AND CLOTHING.

Appeal for Aid for Destitute Zuni Indians.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Feb. 27.—An appeal has been sent to the Department of the Interior at Washington for aid for the suffering Zuni Indians in northeastern Arizona and northwestern New Mexico. A representative from Apacheco says a portion of the tribe near Hohauuh is in a fearful condition from lack of food and clothing. Rations at the agency are totally inadequate, and whites have been contributing supplies. Last summer's drouth destroyed the Zuni crops, and the Indians traded nearly all their blankets and clothing for food. As a result, the unusually severe winter has caused much sickness and death.

BUBONIC PLAQUE AT CAPE TOWN.

Its Spread Helped by the Concealment of the Colored People.

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 27.—Seven fresh cases of bubonic plague were reported today. Two of the victims are Europeans, a man and a woman. The dead body of a Kaffir was found in a house near the cathedral yesterday. In a majority of the cases the spread of the disease is traceable to rats. The principal difficulty encountered by the authorities in their efforts to prevent the plague from spreading is the concealment by the colored people of its existence among them.

FALL RIVER MILL SITUATION.

Minority of Manufacturers Favor Curtailment or Wage Reduction.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 27.—It is rumored that the annual meeting of the Manufacturers' Association this afternoon may develop into quite an interesting and important affair. The ostensible object of the meeting is to choose the officers of the association for the current year, but the impression prevails that the present business situation will be brought up as a topic for discussion and that a certain element among the members will urge that some action be taken by the mills here to improve things, from the manufacturers' point of view. By that is meant an agreement either to curtail production or cut down wages—possibly both. Neither proposition is favorably regarded by a number of the mill agents and for that reason it is possible that the subject may not be broached at today's meeting, since it is the desire of those who are agitating the policy stated to secure, if possible, united action on the part of all the mills.

It is also reported that some members of the selling committee will hand in their resignations from that board, in which event the methods of the committee may come under discussion. Members of the association profess as a rule, however, to know nothing about these rumors and say they are looking for nothing but routine business to be transacted.

FIRE CAUGHT FROM A LAMP.

Miners Failed to Heed a Warning and Were Suffocated.

KEMMERER, Wyo., Feb. 27.—A local official of the Diamondville Coal & Coke Company makes the following statement regarding the mine disaster:

The foreman of the mine, George J. Griffin, was notified that fire had started between rooms 45 and 46 in the sixth south entry. This entry is about 5,200 feet from the main slope. At 3,000 feet from the main slope there is a side track. On the inside of this side track two drivers gather the loaded cars preparatory to taking them to the slope by the driver outside, who hauls the trip by a spike team. At this side track the drivers use a small piece of brattice tenance deck as a wind break while they wait for the cars. By some means yet unknown the brattice was ignited, it is believed, by a driver's lamp.

Near to this brattice was a board sloping between the main and back entry, which also caught fire, causing a large flame which was fed by coal falling from the roof. Meantime the miners there were working on the inside of the fire so that the smoke was carried toward them. Charles Mahan, who was at the extreme end of the entry, had finished his day's task. While returning toward the main slope on his way home he encountered dense smoke traveling toward him with the air current. Seeing that it was impossible to face the smoke, he retreated with the current and kept in advance of the smoke, calling to all the miners in that district to follow, as there was a fire in some portion of the mine. The miners failed to act upon this warning and were suffocated.

Rockland Factory Burned.

ROCKLAND, Me., Feb. 27.—Fire which started in the Livingstone Manufacturing Company's plant, on Lime street, just before midnight completely gutted the building, and caused a loss estimated at between $5,000 and $6,000. The building was an old one, of little value, and the loss is almost entirely on finished stock and machinery. The cause of the fire is not known. There was $5,500 insurance on the plant.

Two Miners Killed by an Explosion.

NEW WHATCOM, Wash., Feb. 27.—An explosion in the Blue canyon coal mine, a few miles from here, killed Ed Mulligan and Dick Daley, two of the day crew. The rest of the day shift had just left the mine and the night shift had not yet gone in. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Russia's Recent Increase in Duties.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—The recent order for an increase of duties is applicable to the Amur province, as well as to Russia in general.

An Enfield Pension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Original widow's—Ann J. Matthewson, Enfield.

CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE.

Insisted Upon in the New Constitution.

Provisions of the Document Ready for Signing.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—The convention remained in session until 3 o'clock this morning, completing the work of drawing up the clauses of the constitution referring to the relations between Cuba and the United States. A public session will be held this afternoon to sign the following relations, which have been adopted:

1—The government of Cuba will not make a treaty or agreement with any foreign power which may compromise or limit the independence of Cuba, or which may permit or authorize any power to obtain by means of colonization or for military or naval purposes, or in any other manner, any foothold, or authority, or right, over any portion of Cuba.

2—The government will not permit its territory to be used as a base of operations of war against the United States or against any foreign nation.

3—The government of Cuba accepts in its entirety the treaty of Paris, in which are affirmed the rights of Cuba and the obligations which are explicitly indicated, and especially those which the international law imposes for the protection of life and property, substituting itself for the United States in the shelter which they assumed in that sense according to articles 12 and 102 of the treaty of Paris.

4—Cuba recognizes as legally valid all acts of the military government during the period of occupation, also the rights arising out of them, in conformity with the joint resolution and the Teraker amendment and the existing laws of the country.

5—The governments of the United States and Cuba ought to regulate their commercial relations by means of a treaty based on reciprocity and with tendencies towards free trade in natural and manufactured products, mutually assuring ample special advantages in their respective markets.

LESS NEED FOR HASTE.

Efforts to Hurry Action of the Cuban Convention to Cease.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—According to a special to the Times from Washington, Secretary Root was in communication with General Wood last night, and there was a long conference between them on the subject of the Cuban amendment to the army appropriation bill. The communication was by direct wire.

The conference was a protracted one, and in the course of it Secretary Root gave the governor the full text of the amendment. After hearing his views on the subject, the Secretary gave him certain instructions, the nature of which is not divulged. It is understood, though, that General Wood will now cease his efforts to hurry the Cuban convention in its formulation of a plan of international relations. Originally it was the design of the administration that the first proposition should come from Cuba, but now that the United States is taking the initiative there is not the same motive for haste that there was before.

The principal reason for giving General Wood the full text of the resolutions at once was to forestall comments on the American policy which would result from a partial report of the amendment in the Havana papers today.

An erroneous impression seems to exist regarding the clause of the amendment which postpones the question of the ownership of the Isle of Pines, and provides that it shall be decided by treaty. It has been intimated that this indicates a purpose on the part of the United States to claim the Isle of Pines or to hold it for the exaction of further favors. It is stated on high authority that the clause was inserted as a concession to the Cubans.

The American right to the Isle of Pines is undoubted, Spain having ceded it to us by the Paris treaty. But the Cubans have so plainly indicated their desire to possess it that the administration proposes, as a compromise, to let the question go over until after the Cuban government shall be in operation.

AGAINST THE BELL TELEPHONE.

Decision Rendered in the Famous Berliner Patent Case.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Judge Brown of the United States circuit court today decided against the American Bell Telephone Company in the famous Berliner patent case. The suits were brought by the Bell company against the National Telephone Manufacturing Company and others and against the Century Telephone Company, to restrain the respondents from selling, using or leasing telephones or telephonic apparatus with the microphone attachment, said to account to the Bell company for most successful use. Manufacture and sale, upon the ground that such use, manufacture and sale was an infringement of patent.

ON CARS NOT CARRYING MAIL.

Twin City Company Using the Government Sign Illegally.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 27.—Papers have been filed with United States Attorney Evans by the postal authorities looking to the prosecution of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company for an illegal use of the "United States Mail" sign upon its cars. The company carries the mail between St. Paul and Minneapolis, but has for a long time had the "U. S. Mail" sign painted upon the sides of numerous cars not engaged in this traffic. The statute imposes a penalty of from $100 to $500 fine per car. It is understood that the labor organizations throughout the country have urged the government to take steps to have illegal signs removed from street cars, it being claimed they were used for the purpose of intimidating labor unions in case of strikes.

Heavy Trousers In weights that keep the life in a man these wintry days. These trouserings are the best grade imported, and should wear many seasons.

Commerford,

218 Thames Street.

Packages of FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's, 12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole, 25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P.O. Square and Bossy, 25 in a box, $1.

Smokers' Articles of All Kinds.

J. D. RICHARDSON & CO., 390 THAMES STREET.

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Correspondents of

TOWLE & FITZGERALD,

MEMBERS OF

New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

WAS WITH MRS. NATION.

Topeka Man Convicted of Helping Smash a Liquor Joint.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 27.—Ball Stark has been found guilty of helping to smash Murphy's "joint" February 17. Stark accompanied Mrs. Nation and the home defenders on their raid. The case will be appealed to the supreme court if sentence is passed by the court.

THE CORONATION OATH.

Notice of a Motion to Eliminate the Reference to Catholics.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 27.—In the House of Commons yesterday Hon. John Costigan gave notice of a motion which he intended moving at its next sitting for the purpose of presenting an address to His Majesty the King, asking the elimination from the coronation oath of the ruinous reference to Catholics.

THE PORTE HAS NOT PAID.

Cramp Considers the Battleship Contract with Turkey Void.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—It is stated that the Porte not having paid the instalments due on the cruiser for which a contract was signed recently with the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, the latter considers the contract void and repudiates all responsibility in the matter.

To Administer upon Mrs. Wildman's Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—Judge Coffey yesterday granted the petition of Mrs. Virginia Aldrich for letters of administration upon the estate of her daughter, Mrs. Letitia Wildman, wife of Consul General Rounsevelle Wildman. Mrs. Wildman's estate is valued at $100,000.

One Hundred Years Old Today.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 27.—Miss Olive Cleveland is celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of her birth at her home in Lafayette today. She is in unusually good health for one of her age, and her faculties are well preserved. She comes of New England stock. She has lived in Onondaga county 97 years.

POWELL'S

Bronchial Troches.

Excellent for any Throat Irritation.

POWELL'S DRUG STORE,

COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS.

It Will Pay You to Buy Now to Lay Aside for Next Year.

Suits, $5.50,

WERE $8, $9 and $10.

Overcoats, $5.50,

WERE Ten Dollars.

Odd Suits, $10,

WERE Fifteen, Sixteen and Eighteen Dollars.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES ST. 208

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique

FURNITURE.

Upholstering in All Its Branches.

Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinaware a specialty.

At The Bee Hive.

One lot of Wrappers, dark colors, usually 65c; to close them out **49c.**

Several styles of fine Percale Wrappers, trimmed handsomely. We claim these are the best-fitting wrappers there are. Other stores ask $1.25, even $1.49; we are selling these at the uniform price of **98c.**

We received yesterday 10 dozen Black Mercerized Silk Waists made in the latest styles. We shall start them at **75c. and $1.25,** one-third under price.

Black Mercerized Petticoats, full width at **75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2.25.** Whichever you purchase saves you at least 25 per cent.

Ladies' Muslin Night Gowns in various styles in good cotton and trimmed with embroidery and tucks, at the low prices of **49c, 59c, and 69c.**

Ladies' Muslin Skirts made of good cotton with three rows Torchon insertion and Torchon ruffle, worth $1, at **75c.**

20 dozen Ladies' turnover embroidered collars of fine material and embroidery. Real value 25c; while this lot lasts **12 1-2c.** each.

Sheets, size 81x90, of a firm cotton. Regular price 58c. now **49c.**

Pillowcases of strong cotton, size 45x36 with deep border. Value 15c. at **12 1-2c.** each.

One lot Muslin Curtains in various designs. Former price $1.75 to close out at **$1.25** per pair.

Be sure and ask for the Red Star Stamps given with each purchase.

This Morning's News.

PUBLICLY BEHEADED.

Two Chinese Leaders Executed in Pekin Yesterday.

PEKIN, Feb. 26.--The public execution of Chih Sin[illegible] grand secretary, and Hsu Cheng Yu, son of the notorious H[illegible] Tung, took place today, in accordance with the demands of the powers. The street in which the public execution took place was guarded by French, German and American troops. The condemned officials were taken to the ground in carts, escorted by a company of Japanese infantry.

Both men were beheaded. Chi Sin met his fate in a dignified manner, talking from the cart calmly and fearlessly. Hsu Cheng Yu was stupefied with opium. Both were dressed in their Chinese official costumes, without the insignia of their rank.

With the execution of the two Chinese leaders in Pekin, and the reported suicide in Shensi province of Ying Nien and Chao Shu Chiao, [illegible] is being given to the [illegible] of punishment over which the foreign envoys and the imperial court spent so many weeks of discussion.

The foreign envoys originally demanded the execution of 12 men who were considered the moving spirits in the Boxer [illegible]. Three of these were dead, but the Chinese were asked upon to [illegible] [illegible] by formal [illegible] degrading their [illegible].

In the final sentences, as accepted by the envoys, [illegible] were awarded [illegible] escaping the extreme penalty: Prince Chwang, compulsory suicide; Prince Tuan, degraded and exiled; [illegible], degraded and exiled; Chih Sin, decapitation; Yu Hsien, compulsory suicide; [illegible] Sho Chiao, compulsory suicide; Ying Nien, decapitation; Tung Fu Hsiang, degradation, loss of rank; Ying Nien, decapitation (already dead); Kang Yi, decapitation (already dead); Hsu Tung, decapitation (already dead); Hsu Cheng Yu, decapitation.

TO ARRANGE A SURRENDER.

Armistice of Twenty-Four Hours Granted to the Boers.

LONDON, Feb. 26.--This morning, [illegible] the Daily Chronicle publishes a rumor that Lord Kitchener has met General Louis Botha to arrange terms for the surrender of the Boers, and that an armistice of 24 hours was granted the Boer commandant general to enable him to consult with the other commandants. According to the Daily Chronicle, the cabinet council yesterday considered this new turn of affairs.

A Pietermaritzburg despatch to the Daily Mail says: "It is reported that General Louis Botha is now between Ermelo and Middleburg and that two peace delegates from Belfast, Messrs. DeKock and Meyer, have been shot."

A despatch to the Havas agency from Lourenzo Marquez, dated yesterday, says: "The Portugese government has sent a strong guard on board the Bon[illegible] to accompany the Boer refugees to Lisbon. The prisoners will be sent to Peniche. The Bon[illegible] sailed this evening."

OBSTRUCTIONS REMOVED.

Way Open for the Passage of Necessary Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.--The Republican managers, by diplomatic dealing today with the opposition Senators who were disposed to delay the Philippine and the Cuban amendments, believe that they have now smoothed the way for the passage of the army bill with both amendments and of all other necessary legislation before March 4. The most important concession they have [illegible] was to accept Senator Hoar's suggestion that the proposed grant of [illegible] in the Philippines should be [illegible] within one year after the establishment of a permanent civil government, which will prevent, it is feared, [illegible] investments that would otherwise [illegible] be made.

[illegible] Aldrich, Lodge, Platt of Connecticut and the others who have been [illegible] the matter so skillfully expect to see the bill passed tomorrow, carrying the Philippine and Cuban amendments, and there is, of course, [illegible] its passage through the House.

Careful consideration of the Cuban [illegible] committed them as reasonable to almost every Senator, including [illegible] those who will feel that for party reasons they must record their votes against them. Nothing but more [illegible] have been proposed [illegible]. Even Pettigrew and Tillman [illegible] to the Cuban amendment, and finally showed no disposition to [illegible] it. They were really more opposed to the Philippine amendment and [illegible] Senator Hoar's limitation of the [illegible] was reluctantly accepted by the Republicans in order to prevent further delay.

Senator Morgan was the last man to [illegible] after he had occupied the floor [illegible] this afternoon. He was disappointed by the Nicaraguan canal [illegible] over until the next Congress, but was consoled by the promise of the Republican leaders that it should pass at the next session.

The fact that the army appropriation bill was holding back all other legislation, including many matters which one or more senators desired to see passed at this session among them the river and harbor bill, aided the Republican managers very much in securing a general agreement that the Philippine and Cuban amendments should be allowed to go through. The managers have no doubt that all the other appropriation bills and any other necessary legislation, [illegible] revenue reduction [illegible] be put through before noon on next Monday by working, as Congress will work, night and day and Sunday.

The only danger of an extra session, it is thought, now lies in some possible action by the Cubans. There is, however, a strong confidence that the Cubans will accept the provisions of the Senate amendment after they learn that they were practically approved by the great majority of senators and representatives.

SPEECH WITHHELD FROM THE RECORD.

Stormy Scene Follows an Attack on Speaker Henderson.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.--The House of Representatives was the scene of a sensational incident late this afternoon, which threw the body into a violent state of excitement. For an hour the storm raged, ending abruptly when an adjournment was taken, on motion of Mr. Payne, the floor leader of the majority.

Mr. Lentz of Ohio, Democrat, stirred the Democrats to a fever-pitch by rising to a question of privilege and alleging that a speech he had turned over to the public printer, under general leave to print, had been withheld from the Record and had been turned over to General Grosvenor of Ohio by the Speaker. The nature of the speech was not developed during the events that followed, but it was learned that it was an attack upon Senator Hanna and the methods by which he was elected to the Senate.

The Speaker explained that it had been represented to him that the speech violated the privileges of the House and he had directed that it be withheld until he could look it over. Pressure of business had prevented him from doing so, however, and only 20 minutes before, he said, he had directed that the speech go into the Record, believing that if it contained anything offensive it could be stricken out by the House later.

Intense excitement followed. Several points of order were made by Republicans, but the Speaker declined to sidetrack the matter in that way, holding, however, that in order to proceed a proposition of some kind must come before the House.

Thereupon Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, offered a resolution declaring that the Speaker had no right to withhold speeches. Against this the question of consideration was raised by Mr. Lacey and, by a strict party vote, the House decided not to consider it. Amid still greater excitement and confusion Mr. Richardson offered another resolution condemning the Speaker's action. Again Mr. Lacey raised the question of consideration and again by a [illegible] of consideration and again by a strict party vote the House refused to consider it.

At this point further proceedings were cut off by an adjournment taken on motion of Mr. Payne, and again sustained by a strict party vote. The controversy probably will be resumed tomorrow.

MURPHY IN FULL CONTROL.

Deputy Commissioner Devery Sidetracked in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.--Police Commissioner Michael C. Murphy today took several steps to demonstrate that he, and not First Deputy Commissioner William S. Devery, is the real head of the police department. He also showed a disposition to rely largely upon Deputy Chief Cortright, and that he means to suppress illegal resorts.

Following his now established custom, the new commissioner reached headquarters soon after 9 o'clock. He was joined for an hour by Deputy Devery. It was reported that Mr. Devery had given over to the department the land[illegible] coupe and team which he has used for several years. Deputy Devery was instructed to move from the prominent offices he occupied as chief of police to a more retired suite on the second floor.

Commissioner Murphy then reiterated his determination to suppress disreputable resorts of every character. "Every disreputable house, every poolroom and every gambling house must be closed up, and I will do it. No pull goes with me. An order," he said, "will be sent out through Deputy Chief Cortright directing the captains to report on every form of alleged vice and on all disorderly resorts in their precincts. I have had about 70 complaints through the mails of illegal resorts, and have turned them all over to Deputy Chief Cortright, with instructions to have headquarters men he can rely on investigate.

"If the complaints are found to be justified by the facts, I shall direct the captains to arrest the persons who conduct the illegal resorts."

No second deputy commissioner has been chosen.

MRS. NATION AS AN EDITOR.

She Runs a Paper in Peoria for One Day Only.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 26.--Mrs. Carrie Nation was in charge of the Journal here today. Her contributions to the paper consisted of eight columns of editorials and an account of her crusade against "joints." Mrs. Nation says in her leading editorial:

"I have never hurt a hair on the heads of my bad brothers, the saloon keepers, and hope, for pity's sake, none of them ever will get in the way of my hatchet, for it gets dreadful reckless when it flies around smashing that which murders men."

No attempt was made by Mrs. Nation to handle the advertising space, and whiskey advertisements filled several pages.

She rounded out her first day in Peoria by a lecture at Rouse hall, after which she visited several saloons. The first place was that kept by P. A. Weast, where she demanded that the proprietor remove a large oil painting, entitled "Nymphs and Satyrs." Weast promised to remove it, and she went to the Variety theatre next door. Here she witnessed an act, and then, mounting the stage, delivered an address.

PORTSMOUTH.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Mr. and Mrs. D. Frank Hall entertained about 35 guests Monday evening at their crystal wedding. It was quite an informal affair, progressive whist forming the principal feature of the evening. The first prize for gentlemen was won by Mr. Walter R. Chase; the second by Mr. Edward R. Anthony; the first prize for ladies by Miss Evelyn Chase; the second by Mrs. Arthur P. Angell. The booby prizes were awarded to Mr. John P. Fritz and Mr. H. Frank Anthony. Among the presents were a handsome couch, two large pictures, two lamps, cut flowers, glass dishes and china dishes and some silver, although, as the name indicates, glass predominated. Ice cream, cake and coffee were served. Among the guests from out of town were Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sisson and Mrs. Arthur P. Angell from Providence, and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hambly from Fall River.

Mrs. Harry Sisson of Providence is visiting her mother, Mrs. R. D. Hall of Bristol Ferry.

The Active Culture Club met with Mr. and Mrs. Gardner T. Sherman Tuesday evening. An interesting and profitable meeting was spent in the study of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, in which a number of guests as well as the members of the club participated. The program follows: Quotations from Longfellow; reading on the life of Longfellow, by Mrs. Thomas J. Sweet; his biography, by Mrs. Gardner T. Sherman; "Longfellow, the Poet of the World," by Miss Sadie Brown; reading, "The Reaper and the Flowers," by Miss Lizzie Chase; reading, "The Bridge," by Mrs. Edward W. Thurston; "How Longfellow wrote his best known poems," by Mrs. [illegible] Sherman; "Longfellow with his Children," by Miss Gertrude Coggeshall; description of Longfellow's house, Miss Mary Chase; poems read at Longfellow's funeral, Miss Sturtevant; reading, by Miss Kate Bailey, "The Three Kings;" the first time that Longfellow heard "The Psalm of Life" set to music, by Mrs. John Coggeshall; "A gift and conditions," by Mrs. Howard Bailey; poem read by Mr. C. R. Wilson of Tiverton; questions on Longfellow, which brought out the fact that 29 of his poems had been translated into other languages; questions on various subjects.

Mr. Sodlens of Bristol has been guest of Mr. Stanton M. Faye.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union met Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Edward P. Macomber, the meeting being well attended.

The Rhode Island monthly meeting of the Society of Friends will be held Thursday morning at 10.30 o'clock at the meeting house. At 3 o'clock Miss Delia Rose will give the third in her series of Bible readings on "The Life of Christ" at the same place. In the evening the gospel meeting will begin at 7 o'clock. Between the morning and afternoon service and again before the evening service Mrs. George S. Sherman will furnish all those who wish to stay the day through with refreshments at a nominal cost, the proceeds to go to the missionary fund.

Miss H. M. Braydon and Miss Edith Rathbone are ill, as is also Mrs. Charles C. Hazard.

MIDDLETOWN.

(Regular correspondence of the News.)

Miss Paquin of Fall River was guest of Mrs. John H. Manchester Sunday.

Mrs. Arnold Spink, who has been quite ill, is improved.

Mr. Thomas Ward spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Harry Sherman, and family.

Mrs. William Wyatt and her children, who have been making their home with Mrs. Benjamin Wyatt, Jr., several years, have gone to live in Davisville, R.I.

At the regular meeting of Aquidneck Grange Thursday night there will be initiation and the conferring of the first and second degrees upon three candidates.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Irish spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sherman.

Mrs. Christopher Ellery was in town Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram A. Brown who have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Herbert Smith, in Attleboro, and also in Providence, have returned home.

Mr. Alvin Cornell of Portsmouth has taken the contract to build a summer cottage for Mr. Andrew Hedley on his farm near the Middletown station. Mr. Cornell has contracted with Mr. Humphrey of Tiverton to furnish the lumber. Work is to be begun at once, in order to have the house ready for occupancy this summer.

Mr. Elmer Sisson, who has been farmer on the John B. DeBlois farm on Gypson lane, is to have charge of the hospital farm on Paradise avenue, which Mr. Arthur W. Chase has leased for a number of years past.

Mr. and Mrs. Abram A. Brown will entertain the Epworth League at their home tonight. Other guests have been invited to join in the playing of progressive games, for which prizes are to be given.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Information has been received from Palm Beach, Fla., that while Mr. and Mrs. John D. Lewis and their daughter of Providence were out in a launch fishing on Lake Worth yesterday a tropical windstorm came up and the launch was overturned. While Mr. Lewis and his daughter clung to the side of the boat Mrs. Lewis was caught under the awning of the boat and was lost, all attempts to find the body being unsuccessful. Mrs. Lewis was the only surviving child of the late Benjamin N. Lapham, who died about 10 months ago. Her mother, Mrs. Lapham, is still living. Mrs. Lewis was about 55 years of age and well known in Providence. Her family is among the most prominent in Rhode Island. Mrs. Lewis left Providence last Friday for Florida.

James J. Coyne of Woonsocket, sergeant in Company M, Forty-sixth regiment, died yesterday at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal., of dysentery. He came over from the Philippines on transport Sheridan. Sergeant Coyne served in Company L, First Rhode Island volunteers, during the Spanish war, and later enlisted in the Forty-sixth and went to the Philippines. He was in numerous engagements there and showed conspicuous bravery on the firing line. December 16 he went to a hospital at Manila, and was removed from there to San Francisco, reaching the latter place January 9.

A single case of small pox has cost the town of East Providence $1,088.75. The expenses of the case, including disinfecting the house, burning and replacing clothing, carpets, beds and other articles of use in the house, and pay for doctor's services, amounted to $882. It is expected that $36.50 will be repaid to the town by the owner of the place for disinfecting the house. The amount for three policemen each day at $2.25 per day for nearly five weeks will reach the sum of $222.25. This makes the sum $1,103.25. If the town receives pay for the disinfecting, the cost of the smallpox case to the town will be $1,068.75.

CLOTH WOVEN FROM THE FLEECE OF BLACK SHEEP.

(Jersey City Journal.)

Ex-Finance Commissioner George W. Peterson, superintendent of the wagon service of the United States Express Company, in Jersey City, has for years been an ardent amateur stock breeder. He has a well equipped farm at Austerlitz, N. Y. He is also a breeder of fancy cattle and thoroughbred horses. At the county fairs his cattle have often been prize winners, and many of his horses have made excellent track records, and when sold have brought fancy prices.

About two years ago Mr. Peterson conceived the idea of raising a flock of black sheep. This was accomplished at considerable expense. The original flock consisted of 50 black sheep. Since then it has increased and now numbers 70. The sheep were sheared from time to time and the wool was saved. Recently Mr. Peterson had the wool spun and woven into cloth. It made about 100 yards of cloth, a rich brownish-black in color. Absolutely no dye was used. There is no known instance where cloth has been made entirely from the wool of black sheep, and Mr. Peterson believes that he is the only man in the world that has ever accomplished this feat.

Pieces of the cloth were sent to President William McKinley and Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York, and it is probable that in a short time they will appear adorned in clothes made entirely from the wool of Mr. Peterson's black sheep.

Mr. Peterson claims that he has experimented and proved to his own satisfaction, at least, that it is possible to breed black sheep. Once in a while a white sheep will make its appearance, but the instances will be as rare as the appearance of a black sheep in a flock of white sheep.

The cloth made from the wool of these sheep is not for sale. Money cannot buy it. Mr. Peterson prefers to give it away to his friends, and those receiving it will have something unique and out of the ordinary. A black sheep is not always necessarily black. To breeders of sheep any sheep not white are known as black sheep; in fact, some of them are not black at all, but brown. This accounts for the brown shade in the cloth.

SOME things you buy as cheaply as you can,—coal and wood, for instance. You can't enjoy coal; you don't want it; but you have to have it; it's a necessity, and so you buy it as cheaply as you can. Now coffee is a necessity, but you have classed it with coal, forgetting that nothing you eat or drink gives you as much tingling pleasure as a cup of Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand Coffee. You can't save a cent a day drinking cheap coffee!

In 1-lb. and 2-lb. Tin Cans (air-tight). Other high grades in richly-colored parchment bags (moisture proof).

Columbias are the Standard of the World

WE THINK YOU WILL AGREE WITH US WHEN YOU SEE

THE 1901 Models.

Don't wait too long before you let us have your old wheel to fix up. We do the best nickeling and enameling. Work guaranteed. All kinds of small repairs and jobbing at

C. C. & A. H. POPPLE'S 115 Bellevue Avenue.

Telephone 495-5.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

FOR NEW CARPETS GO TO J. W. HORTON & CO., 42 CHURCH STREET.

Upholstering and Interior Decorating IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

J. W. HORTON. F. A. WARD.

Are Closing Out at Big Discount Heating Stoves.

Come and choose from our large stock.

Also a full line of famous Household Ranges,

Having every improvement and labor and trouble-saving device that a model 20th century range should have.

J. F. Marden

328 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

OPTICIANS.

One Pair of Eyes



To a lifetime and still you neglect and abuse them. YOUR EYES MAY NEED ATTENTION. Need it badly; why don't you give it to them. You put it off from day to day. Do you know the risk you run? Every day's delay means added danger to your health and eyesight. We provide GLASSES to meet every defect of vision and our charges are moderate. Broken lenses replaced and frames repaired. Examination free.

H. A. HEATH & CO., Jewelers and Opticians.

162 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.

ESTABLISHED 1860.



DO THEY FIT

You may have glasses that fit the eyes, but do they fit the face? I see that they are right for both. The eyes, of course, are of the most importance, but you should not neglect the face.

I make seeing easier, but don't spoil your appearance by doing it.

L. N. Vaughan, Optician, Broadway.

For Your Cold.

Try our plain Molasses Candy, made from pure open kettle New Orleans molasses. Our buttercup and chocolates are made fresh daily.

Ice Cream and Ices, all flavors, constantly on hand, at the old standard price.

CHAS. F. FRASCH, 170 THAMES STREET.

THE TRADES.

Goddard & Barlow, PRACTICAL Tinsmiths and Metal Workers. Work done at reasonable rates. [illegible] and general jobbing. REAR 1[illegible] THAMES STREET.

PAINT.

When you need painting done give me a call and you will not regret it.

Wall Paper—New samples just received.

Armsted Hurley, Cross and Bridge Street

TAYLOR & HOWARD, House Painters and Decorators, 14 WEAVER AVENUE.

Granite AND Marble. J. B. Cottrell, STONE WORKER. Every description of cemetery stonework in Foreign and American marble and New England granite. Warner St., Opp. Island Cemetery.

Smith Bosworth & Co., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC. WEST BROADWAY.

U. G. NASON, Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Furnace Work. Tin Roofing and General Jobbing promptly attended to. 12 WEST BROADWAY.

W. H. COFFIN, Carpenter and Builder, Langley's Wharf, opp. Postoffice. RESIDENCE 28 BROADWAY. JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Friend & Maguire, MASONS and CONTRACTORS. Estimates furnished. 29 WALNUT STREET. Telephone 311-5.

Morgan Brothers, Contractors and Builders, ALL KINDS OF MASONWORK, BRICK-LAYING, PLASTERING, ETC., AT SHORT NOTICE AND LOWEST PRICES. 6 DEAN AVENUE.

M. A. McCormick, Carpenter and Builder. ESTIMATES GIVEN AND JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. Office and Residence, 309 Spring St. Telephone.

C. A. HILCKEN, Bookbinder. ALL KINDS OF BINDING DONE PROMPTLY AT REASONABLE PRICES. 178 THAMES ST., COR. MARY.

F. A. ALLAN, JR., Contractor and Builder, Residence and shop, 15 Gibbs Ave. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Michael Kirby, Contractor and Builder. Cor. HOMER and GARFIELD Sts. ALL WORK DONE IS FIRST-CLASS AND PLEASES PATRONS. GIVE ME A TRIAL ON A HOUSE, STABLE OR ANYTHING. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Lincoln Hammett, 82 MILL STREET. GENERAL HOUSE FITTER. Plumbing and Electric Work. Yacht Plumbing a Specialty.

P. J. MURPHY, Practical Plumber, OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS, 161 & 165 Spring Street.

For the cheapest and most desirable AWNINGS —TRY— Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue. Telephone 203-3.

WATER. Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

BICYCLES.

EVERYBODY.

I cordially invite all people interested in Bicycles, etc., to call and examine my line for the season. I have the most elaborate collection of wheels in the city for the year 1901. Coasting Brakes, Cushion Frames and everything for the ease and comfort of a rider. Look over this list and judge for yourself.
1. The Orient, $60, $50, $35.
2. The Iver Johnson, $45, $35, $25.
3. The Warwick, $50, $35, $25.
4. The Pecker, $45, $35.
5. The Barnes, $40, $30.
6. The Monarch, $40, $30, $35, $25.
The Le Roy, $35, $25.

Bicycles for all. Call and see them before ordering your mount.

A few good second hand wheels for sale cheap. Repairing neatly and promptly done. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Orient Automobiles and Motor Bicycles To let and Repaired.

Best Equipped Bicycle and Sporting Goods House in the city.

Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies. Sporting Goods. Taxidermist.

I solicit a share of your patronage.

U. G. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street.

Telephone 192-4. Expert on gasoline motors of all types.

About the First of March we will show our line of 1901 Bicycles.

In the meantime if you have a wheel that you think anything of let us overhaul it for you and pack the bearings so that you will not have to use any oil for months.

EDWARD GRIFFITH, 158 Thames Street.

LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS KITCHEN, Livery and Boarding Stable, 35 FRIENDSHIP STREET. Telephone 47.

A. H. WASHBURN'S Private Boarding Stables, 12 & 14 DeBlois Street. Telephone 243-3.

Notice!

We have just received a carload of sleighs and we wish you to examine them before buying elsewhere.

If you do not want to buy let us rent you one while the sleighing lasts.

Heavy blankets and robes at reasonable prices.

—AT—

HAYWARD'S, 100 Bellevue Ave.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS OPITZ, Of Dresden and New York, Instructress in Piano and German. Pupils taught Piano in the German language if desired. Children's classes formed. Address 6 Clarke street.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M., PRIVATE TUTOR. Piano Instruction and Accompanying. School Street. Call from 1:30 to 3 P. M.

Pelham Auction and Storage Rooms, 31 Pelham St., will open for business during the early part of April. Goods consigned for sale stored free of charge after March 1, 1901. Consignees will receive prompt payments after sales. Buyers will be treated with courtesy. Parties wishing to dispose of household goods or merchandise of any kind will find it to their advantage to consult with Eugene C. O'Neill, Auctioneer and Appraiser, Room 7, Kinsley Building, over the Aquidneck National Bank. Telephone call [illegible].

TAYLOR, CARR & ANDREWS, 64 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON. Contractors for present sidewalks of the city of Newport. ARTIFICIAL STONE, Tar, Concrete and Asphalt Walks and Drives. Stable Floors, Water-Tight Cellars. Branch Office, 7 Oak St., Newport. WM. SHEPLEY, Agent.

Chatelaine Bags, Pocketbooks, Cardcases, DRESS SUIT CASES, Traveling Cases, Mexican Hand-Carved Leather Goods. HENRY BIESEL & SONS', 256 Thames Street. Telephone.

Awnings. All the new style goods, Thoroughly made, In the best manner. GEO. NASON, 28 MILL STREET. Telephone 242-1.

Pure Water. Better than distilled water, purer than spring water. 150 gallons for $1.50 per month. Walter S. Langley, agent, 174 Thames street.

THE TOWN OF TIVERTON, R. I.

Notice of Application for Liquor Licenses.

The following named persons have made application for liquor licenses under the provisions of Chapter 102 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of said Tiverton, viz.:

Benjamin Hindley, 72 Shove St.

TRANSFER,

Thos. H. Kearns, Jr., from 59 Shove St. to No. 5 Shove St.

The Town Council will be in session at the Town Hall, MONDAY, March 4, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications.

Published by order of the Town Council.

A. LINCOLN HAMBLY, Town Clerk.

THE COWBOY OF TODAY.

New Methods in His Work at a Cattle Ranch Now in Force.

[Chicago Record.]

One of the things that strikes a person who nowadays goes upon a Southwest range for the first time in some years is the general practice of dehorning. The long-horned Texas steer has almost passed away. Twenty years ago the cattleman's pride was the length of the widely extending horns on his cattle. The longest horned in the herd were banched out as the select. The stockmen in the Indian territory came forward at about 1880 with herds of short-horned cattle. Their juicy, tender beef caught the buyers' fancy in the eastern markets, and from that time the popularity of long horns departed. Long horns became a drag in the cattle market. Dehorning soon became popular, and the practice has become well-nigh universal in Texas and the territories.

Dehorning cattle has brought a new instrument into the equipment of a cattle range. It is a steel apparatus, with handles about three feet long, altogether weighing 15 pounds. It is known as the "dehorner." It has two sharp knives, one stationary and one movable, and resembles a tree pruning fork. When the handles are apart the knives are open, and will then encircle the largest cattle horns. When the handles are pinched together the knives close in, and in a twinkling the horns are cut away clear and smooth. The large cattle companies have their own dehorning outfits, but there are gangs, each of five men, that go about the Southwest doing nothing but dehorning cattle at so much a head. One of the gang is the roper. He magically heaves his lariat about the animal's hind leg, and by the sudden backing of his pony throws the steer down. There are two "bulldoggers." They hold the struggling, bellowing animal down, by one man holding on to the tail like grim death, while another man plants a big knee across the beast's neck. The man who manipulates the dehorner is the fourth in the gang. The fifth man stands close at hand with a pail of pine tar and a brush. The moment the horns have been cut away and the blood begins to spurt the tar is daubed over the wound. The beast staggers to its feet and runs madly away. Once in a while, a fractious, nervous cow will die from the loss of blood and the shock. The time spent in dehorning is not over two minutes from the moment the "bulldoggers" get the critter in hand until they loose it. A gang, or outfit, as they are more properly known on the range, of five men will dehorn 350 cattle a day. Carload lots of cattle horns are shipped from Arizona and New Mexico. Button, glue, comb and phosphate factories are the main buyers of cattle horns. The shippers pay the cattlemen from 2 to 2½ cents a pound for the stuff f. o. b.

Nowadays also the branding on a well-regulated cattle ranch is done systematically and with improved inventions. The picturesque scenes that formerly characterized a roping and branding have been supplanted by practical contrivances for saving time and doing a neat job. The old-fashioned way was more artistic, but it is too expensive for this day of sharp competition and economy of time. The old-time vaqueros and cowboys used to spend days and weeks every year in ranging over hill and vale through canyons in search of cattle. The cows, steers and calves were leisurely bunched, and on a certain day were finally driven in a herd into the open. There the master lariat thrower roped the cattle one after another, and dexterously held them while the branders would apply the hot irons. It took weeks to brand an ordinary-sized herd. The apprentice cowboy looked on with admiration. The cowboys on a modern ranch must keep close track of their cattle. The cows are not given so wide a range as in former years, when land was free and cattlemen were fewer. None are allowed to go wandering miles and miles away, where the mavericks may be branded and claimed by a competing cattleman or company. Nowadays outfits of a dozen or two dozen men on the larger ranges, and of a less number on smaller ranges, keep moving over the range half of the year. Then outfits go with extra horses, covered wagons, cook tents and a branding pen and a moving corral. There is a boss or captain. His word is law in the outfit. Every day bunches of cattle are driven in from the range and shut in the movable corral. There is seldom any roping and lariat throwing as of old. That may injure a calf or cow and take away half its value.

The writer saw, recently, one of these businesslike outfits at work on the Aztec Cattle Company's range in Navajo county. There was none of the wild yelling and whooping of the cowboys of a decade ago as the bunches of cattle were driven. Indeed, not one of the cowboys wore the regulation buckskin suit and carried a brace of pistols at his waist as of yore. Hardly a person in the whole outfit spoke. It was all a hard-headed business proposition for every man. The boss rode slowly about, seeing that no time was lost and no animal was misused so as to damage its worth as beef. The cows and calves were separated by the cowboys on horses and were driven into different corrals. From each corral a narrow passageway of boards led to a still narrower arrangement, that at a distance resembled an old horse power. This was the branding box. Several men were in the corral with long, blunt poles, and by punching and beating they drove the cows and calves in single file through the passageway. At the further end the animals, one by one, were forced into the branding box.

A man stood without and at one side with a large wooden lever in his hands. He watched the cattle as they emerged into the box. When each animal was well in he suddenly pushed the lever down, the movable side of the box closed in upon the beast and it was held fast and tight without injury. In a trice the brander snatched up one of the branding irons from the fire and ran and pressed the heated end against the palpitating side of the animal. Smoke arose and there was a smell of burning hair. The beast gave a convulsive outcry, but the man at the lever pressed hard down and the animal could not move. The brand was removed. A large "A. C." was charred in the hair and flesh. The lever was raised and the box was widened. The poor brute darted out into another corral, as if fearful the burned flesh would touch something.

The boss of the outfit said that by working two branding boxes 500 cattle could be branded in a day. There have been over 400 branded in a day by the use of but one box. Twice a year—in spring and fall—the animals are corralled on up-to-date ranges. In the fall beef cattle are separated and calves that have been missed in the spring are branded. In the spring all the calves are branded while they are with the cows. There is thus less chance of losing mavericks to other cattlemen.

Cowboys are these days hired quite as much for memory and business sense as their ability to endure long days of rough driving, to drive a bunch of cattle rapidly and safely and to check stampedes of hundreds of snorting, cavorting steers.

In this day of specialists there has been evoluted a class of cowboy specialists. Now the cowboys who know hundreds of branded hieroglyphics on cattle's furry sides have the best pay. The Aztec Cattle Company has 11 of what are know as first-class cowboys. They draw $10 a month more than the others. Some of them go east with every trainload of cattle. Several of them know at a glance the owner of every animal among the thousands of cattle bearing over 400 different brands in the stockyards at Chicago or Kansas City. One young fellow, a Scotchman, knows the brands of about 500 different firms and individuals in the Southwest. These brands are of all conceivable shapes and sizes, ranging from a single alphabetical letter the size of a postal card to full-length and mammoth criss-cross stripes on the poor beasts' backs. Over 8,000 separate and distinct brands of cattle are registered at the stockyards in Chicago.

GOWN OF BLUE TAFFETA.

The illustration depicts an evening gown of pale blue taffeta. The skirt is very close fitting, and around the foot are nine ruffles of tulle with a silver border. The bodice forms a blouse and is held in at the waist by a belt of silver ribbon. The decolletage is round and is framed in a slight, narrow drapery of tulle, beyond which are three ruffles of tulle edged with silver. These pass over the shoulder, supplying the place of a sleeve. Gloves of cream suede are worn reaching to the shoulder, and a fan of white ostrich feathers accompanies the gown.

Close necklets of jewels are much worn with low cut gowns, and a new idea is to have in addition a similar necklet



EVENING GOWN.

placed across the top of each shoulder, like an epaulet. It is an ingenious method of utilizing the contents of a well stocked jewel box.

Necklands of velvet are also worn, fastened with a brooch. This band may be plain or ornamental with jeweled embroidery.

The decolletage continues to be surrounded by ruches, plaitings, puffings, ruffles and berthas of all descriptions. These fluffy trimmings are very becoming to slender women. For stouter ones there are flat collars of tulle embroidered with pearls and spangles. A pretty idea for the slight decolletage of a young girl is to have a string of pearls sewed around the edge next the neck. A little ruche of tulle with flowers intermingled is also pleasing. The flowers used for evening dress decorations are orchids, camellias, gardenias, violets and heath.

HOLES IN THE NEW COINS.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Bright new pennies, glistening nickels, sparkling quarters, flashing dollars and screaming double eagles, all bearing the stamp of the first year of the new century, are daily pouring from the chutes beneath the coin dies in the mint. New money is always popular, and there is a demand for it much in excess of the supply. Since, the first day of the new year the new money has been made at the rate of thousands of dollars a day.

It would not be possible now to have any money stamped 1900, even if the President himself wanted it. New Year's day, after the regular custom and by law, all the 1,200 dies which were used last year in stamping United States coins at the Philadelphia mint were destroyed, and the next day the money was made with new dies. In former years the old dies were destroyed by beating them flat with steam sledges. This year a new method was employed. The faces of the dies were quickly ground off by emery wheels. Besides the two men who performed the work, there were present Superintendent H. K. Boyer and the chief assayer.

Only the obverse side of the dies are ground away. The reverse is hardly ever changed and the dies are sent to Philadelphia from all the other mints and the obverse side re-worked. The report that the new three-cent piece had been authorized by Congress has not been verified at the mint. Superintendent Boyer said that if one had been authorized he had not been notified. There is a large demand for such a coin through the West. It is said that the new coin will be made of nickel and the size of an old bronze cent, having in the centre a hole one fourth of an inch in diameter which will easily distinguish it by sight or touch.

Jell-O, the New Dessert.

Pleases all the family. Four flavors—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10 cents. Try it today.

HOPES FULFILLED.

[Arthur J. Burdick, in Los Angeles Herald.]

After the rain, then the sunshine again;
After the night the dawn;
And a sweet release and abiding peace
After the pain has gone.
But over and over this lesson stern
The fickle and careless old world must learn:
Under the beauty and bloom of the rose,
In hiding, the sharp, cruel thorns repose.

He only knows of the sweetness that flows
From nature's purest rills,
Who, weary, mounts to the life-giving founts
Far up among the hills.
But over and over this lesson stern
The fickle and careless old world must learn:
Under the beauty and bloom of the rose,
In hiding, the sharp, cruel thorns repose.

After the fear and the sad, bitter tear,
Cometh the hope fulfilled.
After the climb, then the prospect sublime,
As the Good Father willed.
But over and over this lesson stern
The fickle and careless old world must learn:
Under the beauty and bloom of the rose,
In hiding, the sharp, cruel thorns repose.

FANCIES.

That love is blind they do declare,
But every gay coquette
Has proven by her solitaire
He isn't stone-blind yet.
—[Brooklyn Life.

"What a hideous hat Hilda has on!"
"Why, that's the latest style."
"Oh! Isn't it sweet?"—[Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

She—He's quite a rising young author. He goes in for realism, you know.
He—Yes, but he hasn't realized on his writings to any extent.—[Philadelphia Record.

"Money is very cheap nowadays," remarked the Observant Boarder.
"So?" replied the Cross-Eyed Boarder. "I wish you would go out and buy me about $1,000 at, say, 70 cents each."—[Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Uncle Geehaw (at grand opera)—What's that man got over there?
City nephew—Why, that is the score.
Uncle Geehaw (brightening up)—The score? Well, by gum! I wish you'd ask him who's ahead!—[Puck.

Professor Amnesty—Hello, hello! Why did you cut me off?
Telephone Girl—Because you were swearing through the 'phone, and that's against—
Professor Amnesty—I wasn't swearing through it, but at it.—[Philadelphia Press.

He—Cissie, I've heard it said that a kiss without a moustache is like an egg without salt. Is that so?
She—Well, really, I don't know—I can't tell, for you see I've never— —
He—Ah! Now!
She—Never ate an egg without salt.—[Glasgow Evening Times.

Customer—You said these gloves were warm. My hands have been half frozen ever since I began to wear them.
Salesman—You want to go to a doctor; I can't do anything for you. I never said anything about your hands. I said the gloves were warm; and so they were when I sold them to you.—[Boston Transcript.

PERSONALS.

....Miss Beatrice Cameron (Mrs. Richard Mansfield) has sailed for Italy, with her infant son.

....H. W. Chisholm, who died recently at the age of 93, was the father of the English civil service.

....The heir apparent to the Persian throne has sent to St. Petersburg for a tutor who can instruct him in the Russian language.

....The Duke of Connaught has been gazetted grand master of the Order of Bath. Lord Lister, who was sergeant surgeon to Queen Victoria, has been gazetted sergeant surgeon to King Edward.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

[Harper's Bazar.]

Queen Alexandra was brought up in simple, domestic fashion, her early life in her Danish home being watched over by a thrifty, sensible mother, who never forgot that her daughter was a child first and a princess afterward. This heritage of careful education Alexandra of Wales afterward passed faithfully down to her own family of children. Her betrothal to the Prince of Wales was the result quite as much of a mutual attraction as soon as they had met as a furtherance of royal diplomacy, and not only Albert Edward, but the entire English populace fell a victim to her sweet smile when it beamed upon them. It is nearly 40 years since she rode through London the affianced bride of the heir to the throne, but reams of glowing words in print and verbal testimony are still accessible describing the enthusiasm which attended the sight of her at every step of that progress. Queen Alexandra is not beautiful in the sense of possessing perfect features or a form modelled on classic lines, but she is none the less one of the most fascinating of women. She has in a remarkable degree that intangible element called charm, which is the greatest gift the gods can bestow upon any one. She radiates in every line of her figure, in every gesture and motion, an ideal refinement that attracts all who approach her, and an attraction that is quickly enslavement when the winning force of her lovable nature is felt.

The affection of the Danish people for her was enthusiastically shown as she took leave of them for her future home, in the continuous celebrations in her honor that took place. By her express wish 3,000 thalers were distributed as dowries among six Danish brides belonging to the poorer classes at the time of her marriage, an incident which testifies not only to her kindness of heart, but to a personal anticipation of happiness in her coming marriage, which emphasized her interest in other weddings.

A SERVANT GIRLS' TRUST.

[Chicago Inter-Ocean.]

A Servant Girls' Trust has been formed in Monett, Mo., and no first-class maids can now be secured without the consent and recommendation of the union. The rules that every club member pledges herself to stand by are as follows:

(1.) No restriction is to be placed upon the number of callers that a girl is allowed to entertain. She must be permitted to regulate her visiting list as the mistress regulates hers.

(2.) Every evening out, at the maid's pleasure, after 7:30.

(3.) No answering of the bell on wash days where there is only one servant in the house.

(4.) Every Sunday afternoon out.

Wages—Not less than $2.25 a week, with board and room.

Whenever one of the members of the club loses her employment, or, as is more likely, determines to change her place of working, a meeting of the club is called. Her grievances are laid before the body and a vote is taken. If she is sustained unanimously, the whole machinery of the club is set to work to find her a new position. The vote, however, must be unanimous. If there is a single vote against her, and she quits her position, she does so at her own risk. The club makes no effort to get work for her. One reason for the growth of the club lies in the fact that positions are found for new members as soon as they join the club. When a servant girl finds herself out of work her first move is to join the Housemaids' Club. The girls themselves take pride in keeping up the standard.

MENU FOR THURSDAY.

Keep what you want, eat what you can and [illegible] nothing back [illegible] —Ruskin

Breakfast.
Grape Fruit.
Cereal and Cream.
Broiled Mackerel.
Lyonnaise Potatoes.
Sally Lunn. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Broiled Lamb Kidneys.
Cocoa Omelet. Radishes.
Soft Custard.
Tea.

Dinner.
Potato Soup.
Stuffed Pork.
Potato Balls. Stewed Corn.
Endive Salad.
Mince Pie.
Camembert Cheese.
Cafe Noir.

Cocoa Omelet. Separate five eggs. To the well beaten yolks add four tablespoonfuls of cream, a pinch of salt, three teaspoonfuls of cocoa and one tablespoonful of sugar. Fold in the beaten whites. Cook in spider two minutes or omelet pan; then brown in the oven and serve immediately. You will find this delicious.

Stuffed Pork. Remove the piece of bone (in the leg take out the upper portion) and fill with stuffing made as follows: Half a pound of boiled onion chopped fine, two or three ounces of bread crumbs, seasonings of pepper, salt and sage. Sew or skewer up the opening and roast, allowing 20 minutes to each pound of meat. Serve with good gravy and apple sauce.

A GERMAN PUDDING.

A delicious pudding which is a favorite in many German households in this country, as well as in the Fatherland, is made as follows: Heat one and a half cupfuls of milk in a double boiler. Cream together one-half cupful of butter and one cupful of flour, and add them to the milk. When hot, pour the mixture over one well-beaten egg, and stir to keep it from curdling. Have ready one-quarter pound of chocolate grated and mix with one cupful of sugar. Stir this into the custard when it begins to thicken and cook until thick. Remove from the fire and let it get cold. Then add the well-beaten yolks of six eggs, with which has been mixed one teaspoonful of cornstarch. Butter a pudding mould and sugar and butter and put the pudding in it and boil two hours. Serve hot with foamy sauce.

DRUGGISTS.

March Winds

Will soon be here, and with them chapped hands and lips. The only quick and certain cure for them is

Cydonine,

25c. a bottle.

PREPARED BY

Geo. A. Wood, Druggist,

188 BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

Melissine,

The elegant hand and face lotion, being extremely cooling, soothing and healing, while entirely free from that gummy, sticky nature so common to this class of preparations. It has no equal for chapped hands, sore lips and all abrasions of the skin. Contains no poisonous substances. Manufactured only by

DOWNING BROTHERS,

PHARMACISTS,

42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,

A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

James T. Wright, Pharmacist,

22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

WM. H. COTTON,

Druggist and Apothecary,

226 THAMES STREET.

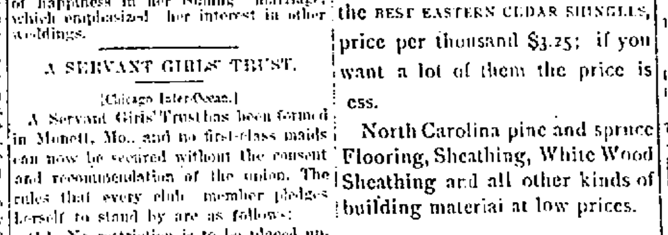
SHINGLES.

SPOT CASH on DELIVERY.

YES, I have half a million of the BEST EASTERN CEDAR SHINGLES, price per thousand $3.25; if you want a lot of them the price is less.

North Carolina pine and spruce Flooring, Sheathing, White Wood Sheathing and all other kinds of building material at low prices.

J. D. JOHNSTON, Mill Street.



A breath of Pine Balsam in every cake.

Harfina SOAP

Cleans the Scalp

Nothing like it for keeping the Scalp healthy and free from Dandruff, the hair fine and silken and the skin clear and rosy.



Most baldness is caused by dandruff. To keep the hair, scalp and head in healthy condition, make a strong lather with Harfina Soap and shampoo freely. If it is desired to restore gray or faded hair to youthful color, apply Hay's Hair-Health after shampooing with Harfina, and the grayness will disappear and the hair will grow forth its original youthful color and beauty.

25c. Cakes at leading druggists, or [illegible] Newark, N. J.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Silk and Satin Ribbons,

All Shades, at 25c. a yard,

Also an Assortment of Feathers,

At 25c. each.

At K G Sweeney's, 40 Broadway.

Short lengths of Silks and Velvets left at end of season now at your own price.

M. E. TOBIN,

40 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE

MY STORE WILL BE CLOSED

Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock, until further notice.

All Millinery Goods at Reduced Prices.

G. H. KIRBY, 86 BROADWAY.

REDUCTION SALE.

All my patterns reduced to $2 and upwards.

F. N. Dawley, Polham Parlors

Ticket Number 877

DRAWS THE

$25 IN GOLD.

N. L. MASON, 18 Broadway

A. M. DUNPHY, DRESSMAKER,

Formerly of Park Square, Boston,

Has opened parlors at 5 Mt. Vernon St

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MUSIC.

700 Standard Pieces at 10c. per copy.

Schirmer's Library Complete of Classical Music.

Presser's Publications in stock.

Popular Music at half price.

JOHN ROGERS,

210 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 211-2.

Arctic Ice Co.,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealers in Natural and Artificial Ice.

THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

PROMPT ATTENTION AND DELIVERY BY EXPERIENCED DRIVERS. TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

Office, Commercial Wharf.

JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Piano Moving a Specialty.

SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS OF FREIGHT.
THE ONLY EXPRESS CHECKING BAGGAGE AT RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot.
Telephone 271-2.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating, Galvanizing.

NON-CORROSIVE NICKEL FOR BICYCLES OUR SPECIALTY.

Patent applied for.

CHAMPLIN'S WHARF, REAR 155 THAMES ST.

Telephone 211-5. P. O. Box 124.

GROCERIES.

Pointers

Tell which way the wind is blowing.

These are sometimes called weather vanes.

There are other pointers, some that tell what to buy, how to buy and where to buy. These are called trade pointers.

Trade pointers will be the subject of our ads for the next few days.

The Boston Grocery,

CITY HALL SQUARE, BROADWAY.

O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.

A Big Drop

In the price of the

Best Haxall Flour, $5.

65c. a bag.

Best Elgin Creamery Butter, 4 lbs.	$1.00
Coffee, 5 lbs.	1.00
Sugar, 17 lbs.	1.00
Shredded Wheat Biscuit, pkge.	.10
4 dozen Island Eggs,	1.00
Fancy Potatoes,	.75

—AT—

WASHINGTON MARKET

465 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 723-2.

SAGE CHEESE,

RICH AND TASTY,

20c. a pound.

FULL

CREAM CHEESE,

MILD OR STRONG,

16c. a pound.

—AT—

Kenyon & Smith's,

190 BROADWAY.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

PERFECTLY FRESH,

Rhode Island Eggs,

35c.; 3 1-2 dozen for $1.

Best Creamery Butter,

28c.; 3 3-4 lbs. for $1.

C. SHERMAN & CO.

215 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 17-2.

Blankets at Cost.

Rather than pack away our stock of blankets we will sell them at cost.

Now is the time to get a good blanket cheap.

Gratrix's Harness and Trunk Store,

90 Broadway.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

GROCERIES.

CIGARS!

I have now in stock the celebrated

CAPADURA CIGAR.

There is no better 5 cent cigar on the market, as many smokers well know who have formerly bought them at this store.

Charles A. Manchester,

BROADWAY,

SUCCESSOR TO FISHER & MANCHESTER.

Seasonable Canned Goods.

Salmon, 10c. per can.
" 13c; 2 cans 25c.
" 15c. per can.
" 20c. per can.
Sardines, 7c. per can.
" 10c. per can.
" 13c. per can; 2 for 25c.
" 15c. per can.
" 18c per can.
Kippered Herring, 20c. a can.
Shrimp, 15c. per can.
Little Neck Clams, 10c. a can.
Clam Chowder, 15c. a can.
Also everything in Canned Goods at the lowest market prices

—AT—

J. H. Brierley's,

Grocery and Market,

477 Thames Street.

Telephone 322-5.

FLOUR!

Arrived today, two cars of the celebrated Corner Stone Flour. It must be sold. Store house is now full and in order to make room for late shipments I will sell for a few days at **$4.87 per barrel.**

Remember I warrant every barrel of flour leaving my store; if not as good as any high-grade flour you ever bought I will refund your money.

Try My Mocha and Java Coffee at 30c. a lb.; 3 1-2 lbs. for $1.

—AT—

James A. Eddy's

Cash Grocery and Market,

250 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 11b.

Sauerkraut.

I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut!

It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.

We give checks, cashed at the BIJOU, 39 Thames Street.

PHIL. STEVENS,

48 & 50 Thames Street.

"HYDRO-LITHIA" CURES ALL HEADACHES 10¢.

FOR SALE BY CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 210 Thames Street.

News, $6.00 a year. Journal, $2.00

TELEPHONE CALLS,
Business Office, down stairs, 172-2
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, up stairs, 173
Publisher's Residence, 24 High Street, 322-4

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance. [illegible] should give old address as well as the new.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, [illegible] for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent [illegible]. Advertisements of six lines or less are [illegible]. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed not five insertions in a week, and are allowed twenty-five changes a year. Electrotypes will be used with [illegible]. "Dead Lines" cannot be used with safety to the press.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, the papers reaching both the daily and weekly. The Journal goes among people who take no other local paper.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1901.

DELAWARE MARRIAGE FEES.

We have recently been treated to the curious spectacle of states competing with each other for the lucrative business of manufacturing corporations. West Virginia did a large business for a time in chartering corporations that desired to organize under laws more liberal than those of the states where they did business, which required less in the way of reports and would give a corporation a status in the federal courts in the state where it did all or most of its business. Then New Jersey changed its incorporation law so as to facilitate the organization of trusts and serve the purposes of their promoters. Then Delaware enacted an incorporation law requiring less in the way of a nominal residence in the state to secure incorporation, less in the way of reports, less in the restrictions upon overcapitalization and the manufacture of securities merely for purposes of speculation, and made the tax a good deal lower than that of New Jersey, thus underbidding a sister state to get the traffic. The results have been considerable, but not nearly so great as was anticipated. New Jersey continues to be the favorite creator of corporations to do business everywhere except at home though Massachusetts created a telephone company, with authority to do business in every state except the one that created it, and Delaware a gas company to do business in Boston, in evasion of the laws of Massachusetts.

A recent discussion in the Delaware legislature indicates a somewhat similar interstate competition for the business of promoting matrimony, although the amount of money involved is infinitesimally small compared with the business of promoting the union of joint stock companies into trusts. It seems that Delaware has a law taxing marriage licenses $3, which recalls the story of a minister who was asked by a bridegroom what his fee was. "The law allows me $1.75," said the clergyman, unwilling to name a fee. "Well," said the young man in a gush of generosity, "I'll give you 75 cents and that and what the law allows you will make $2."

Mr. Baynard of the Delaware legislature introduced a bill to reduce the wedding license fee to $1, and it was opposed on the ground that any girl was worth at least $3. No one dreamed of controverting this proposition, but Mr. Baynard said that in adjoining states licenses could be got for less money; Delaware could not collect $3 when a man could get a license in Pennsylvania or New Jersey for $1. But another member said that in his part of the state foreign competition cut no figure; it would cost $4 to go to Philadelphia and no one would spend that sum to save $2 on the license tax. The author of the bill made a brave fight for his reform measure. He insisted that with the license tax and the fee for the minister and the cost of the carriage the expense of getting married was too high for the interests of the community, but the unprogressive little state in which the whipping post and the pillory survive refused to enter into competition with Pennsylvania and New Jersey in the matrimonial business. Couples who live near the border will go out of the state [illegible] who live too far will have to pay $3 for their marriage licenses.

TO WHIP OR NOT TO WHIP.

The advantages and disadvantages of [illegible] of the whip for certain classes of [illegible] is getting vigorously discussed [illegible] Judge Baldwin of the [illegible] of Connecticut is one [illegible] whippings, but his [illegible] against him. It is [illegible] that the whipped are rarely reformed by their lashings, but Judge Baldwin insists "that for grown men the [illegible] of criminal punishment should be to punish, and that reformation is a secondary matter, and generally [illegible]."

Aside from the question as to how much good this form of punishment does the person on whom it is inflicted, there is something to be said of its influence in deterring others from committing criminal acts. There is no doubt but that a few public whippings administered to the petty thieves making the Newport [illegible] their hunting grounds would effectually break up the practice of fruit and flower stealing, which is so universal here. There is almost a belief that it would act in a reforming way on the youths whipped, but it certainly would set an excellent example to others, and save the owners of gardens from much tribulation.

AMERICA AT THE HEAD.

The completed returns of the exports of the various nations of the world for 1900 show that the United States has outstripped all other countries, and is now the greatest exporter on the face of the globe, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which has hitherto led the nations, having been forced into second place. In twenty-five years the United States has advanced from fourth place to first, having beaten out France, Germany and England. In 1875 the domestic exports of the United States were $497,263,737; those of Germany, $607,096,000; those of France, $717,489,000, and those of the United Kingdom, $1,087,497,000. Today the United States has a record of $1,453,013,659; the United Kingdom, $1,418,348,000; Germany, $1,050,611,000, and France, $787,060,000. In these 25 years the United States has increased her exports from $497,263,737 to $1,453,013,659, or 192 per cent; Germany, from $607,096,000, to $1,050,611,000, or 73 per cent; the United Kingdom, from $1,087,497,000 to $1,418,348,000, or 34 per cent, and France from $717,489,000 to $787,060,000, or five per cent.

A LIFETIME TOGETHER.

Hagerstown, Ind., has a remarkable old couple in Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Brown, who last week celebrated the seventy-first anniversary of their wedding. Mr. Brown is 93 years old, and in spite of his advanced age, he is in good health, vigorous and active, drives to town almost every day, and transacts all the business connected with his different farm products. His wife, who is two years his junior, is also in good health and holds the prize for the best needlework offered in a recent neighborhood contest, in which women three score years younger than she contested. She superintends the cooking and baking for the household, and finds time to read.

A fund for the establishment of a chair of economics at Washington and Lee University as a memorial to the late Hon. William L. Wilson of West Virginia is being collected, and already amounts to $20,000. The committee in charge of the fund is headed by ex-President Cleveland, in whose second administration Mr. Wilson was Postmaster General, and includes Abraham S. Hewitt, George Foster Peabody, Isidor Strauss, Robert Fulton Cutting, John G. Carlisle, James C. Carter, Oswald G. Villard, Horace White and Herbert Welsh. It is proposed to raise $100,000 for the endowment of the professorship, which will be known as the William L. Wilson chair of economics.

There is a certain type of vulgarity in London which we have not reached yet in our large cities, but which we are nearing. The growing custom of putting young women in show windows, where they are exposed to the observation and comments of the lowminded while advertising the shopman's goods, is an approach to the London habit of sending mere girls in the streets in fantastic attire, with printed advertisements on their hats, and under orders to make themselves as conspicuous as possible by light talk and bad manners. The English barmaid has long been a reproach to the country, but this new way of vulgarizing youth and womanhood is a step farther in the wrong direction.

The Boston Transcript says, referring to the New England building at the coming fair in Buffalo: "Inasmuch as it is announced that each state of New England is to have a room to itself in the house, in which to maintain its prominent characteristics by way of furnishings, we should like to ask if we shall find 'Little Rhody' at home in the first floor front side room, when we call on her?" Unless there is a conspicuous tower, with special elevator and gilded fixings, we should agree with the Transcript that the quarters suggested, if they are really the best in the structure, would fit this diamond of the New England states very well indeed.

Admiral Sampson doubtless made a mistake in his letter regarding the appointment of enlisted men as officers in the navy, but has done nothing to justify certain newspapers in calling him "the unparalleled idiot of public life," "the most extraordinary sample of a two-legged idiot the world has ever seen," "a misguided idiot," "the insufferable snob," and one who "has deserved dismissal from the navy." These are the terms applied to Admiral Sampson on one page of a metropolitan newspaper, and if they do not constitute libel it is difficult to tell what does.

There is a stir at Old Point Comfort over the question as to where that place belongs, and how the taxes collected should be distributed. A recent decision of Judge Blackstone is that Old Point is no longer a part of Virginia, having been ceded to the government two years ago. If this is the case, the property owners want the taxes collected for school purposes spent within the confines of the reservation, instead of being scattered over four counties of Virginia, as they are now.

It is a fact that in what may be called the Golden Book of China the issue of last year contains none of the names of the Chinese down for severe punishment now except that of Prince Tuan, who is certain to escape. It looks from this as if the guilty in the empire were hiding behind proxies whose execution is of little moment to their countrymen. The Chinaman is too wily for the foreigner.

Senator Allen of Nebraska is filling a vacancy upon the appointment of the governor, and the sooner the legislature of that state elects his successor the better it will be for all concerned. A man who allows himself to apply such epithets as he did to Admiral Sampson yesterday, in a speech in the Senate, ought not to be allowed to remain in public office.

A call is sounded across the Atlantic for money to support the Irish members of Parliament at Westminster. The American Irish are neglecting this duty to the old country, it seems, and the treasury is dry.

According to the Washington city directory, forty-seven George Washingtons are citizens of that town, besides two Georgians Washingtons. This sort of patriotism flourishes in the capital.

Mr. Carnegie can avoid cankering care over his money if he wishes. It is said that a large majority of the towns in the country have sent in applications for funds for free libraries.

New York expects to have its tunnel railroad in full operation on Christmas day, 1903, eight months in advance of the time allowed the contractor.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

Mrs. Nation's saloon-wrecking crusade is occasion of some pertinent paragraphs in the March Review of Reviews on the subject of American lawlessness, the lynching evil and official responsibility for public order. On the question of Cuba's future relations with the United States the editor, Dr. Albert Shaw, holds that much more time is required than the advocates of an extra session of Congress have allowed for—that, in short, Congressional action will not be demanded for many months to come. W. T. Stead contributes a character sketch of King Edward VII. There is a series of "Scenes of Country and Town in Australia," from recent photographs. These pictures serve to describe the Australian life of today in many phases. Those who have supposed that tea growing is impracticable in the United States will be surprised by the title of an article contributed by Leonora Beck Ellis, "American Tea-Gardens, Actual and Possible." The facts set forth by Mrs. Ellis fully justify the title of the article. Hon. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician in charge of agriculture in the census office at Washington, summarizes "Agriculture in the Twelfth Census," showing the progress of the past decade. "How the Beet-Sugar Industry is Growing" is the subject of an article by Ray Stannard Baker. Professor John R. Commons describes the remarkable arrangement between the employers and the employes of certain trades in this country by which differences are adjusted in delegate bodies representing both sides. Dr. L. S. Rowe, of the commission to codify the laws of Porto Rico, suggests the value of military training as an aid to the civic development of the Porto Ricans.

Success for March has a brilliant array of contributors. Helen Miller Gould makes her début in literature through an article devoted to the interests of the enlisted men of the army and navy, for whom she bespeaks the patriotic and philanthropic attention of the women of the United States. Ex-Governor Newell of New Jersey tells how a wreck gave birth to the present magnificent life saving service. Edwin Markham is portrayed on the cover as a youthful blacksmith—he worked as such at 21—and his life story is told from the standpoint of achievement, with an early poem of considerable merit. The story of the marvelous rise of the De Reszkes from hotel boys in Warsaw to princes of the operatic stage is the opening attraction. Other good features are supplied by Helen Nicolay, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, Cy Warman, Mrs. Russell Sage, Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, Lida A. Churchill, Hon. George F. Hoar, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Thomas R. Slicer, Marguerite Brooks, F. N. R. Martinez, Henry Irving Dodge, Madame Melba, Miss Julia Arthur and Miss Henrietta Crosman.

THE ELEVATED ROAD MANNER.

[Eva Gilmer Speel, in March Ainslee's.]

In New York there has developed what might be called an Elevated road manner, which must in the end obliterate every vestige of good breeding. Let us follow a man who has acquired this manner, say, from his home in West Seventy-second street, New York, to his office in Wall street. At 9 in the morning he has had his breakfast, looked over his newspaper, seen his children off to school, kissed his wife good-by, and steps out into the handsome street in which he lives. He is well groomed. His boots are highly polished, his gloves are fresh, his hat is brushed to a glistening smoothness. He walks erectly, with his head up and eyes to the front. He seems the personification of prosperous amiability and unruffled content. He walks toward the Elevated station. As he hears the trains thundering along he quickens his pace; when he gets to the bottom of the stairs he jams his hat tighter on his head and begins to rush up two steps at a leap. When he gets to the top he crowds to the window for his ticket, rushes through the gate and reaches the platform very red in the face and his blood full of the heat of battle. Every weaker man, woman and child must get out of his way, for he must be the first on the train. Sometimes he is, and sometimes not, for there are hundreds of others just like him in that very neighborhood, and they are all, every mother's son, trying to do exactly the same thing.

When he enters the train, he makes himself as disagreeable as possible, for his bulky body enables him to clear a way by merely leaning on the others who have to stand. Upon the men who have seats he frowns as though they had usurped rights which were his. And so all the way down-town he is a burly bully, ready to fight anything that comes in his way. Finally his station is reached, and he rushes through the long arcade leading to Broadway as though there were a prize waiting for him in that great thoroughfare. And there is. In Broadway he regains his serenity. He readjusts his hat, he pulls down his waistcoat, he shakes himself together, and reassumes the look of well-being which he had when he left his own doorstep. All day he is patient, courteous, quiet and mannerly. He leaves his office to go home with the same self-poise. But when he reaches the Elevated railway stairs the same devil which possessed him in the morning takes him in hand, and stays with him until his home street is reached. This is a very interesting type of ill-mannered metropolitans. I often speculate as to how long this Jekyll and Hyde business can be kept up. Even in Stevenson's story the good Jekyll was finally lost in the vicious Hyde.

BUTTONS OF A MANDARIN.

[London Mail.]

The hostilities in China cause us to hear so much about mandarins, and we in England are so apt to look upon them as Chinese officials of great importance and wealth, that it will be news to many to know that practically every Chinese government servant is a mandarin, and that there are thousands of them scattered about the Celestial empire whose official salaries do not exceed $5 per month.

These are the lowest, or ninth class of mandarins, and have just passed their first examination, and are usually petty officials in one of the numerous custom houses. When promotion follows in due course, our budding viceroy, providing his peculations have not exceeded the bounds of moderation, becomes successively a mandarin of the eighth and seventh classes.

These two steps, however, mean very little advance in rank, and before the sixth division can be entered another examination has to be passed. A little knowledge and a great deal of bribery having been successful in getting him through this, our mandarin is now a person of some importance, a sort of district magistrate probably, and his button is of pure white quartz. In this capacity he can supplement his income gloriously by substantial presents from both plaintiffs and defendants alike, and in a few years has probably extorted enough from unhappy litigants to join the ranks of the fifth class and wear a transparent crystal button on his cap. Yet another grade, by the same means, he may advance in due course, and upon attaining to the dignity of a fourth-class mandarin a turquoise button is substituted for the crystal one.

Here it is that many Chinese stop in their upward career, for before another step in advance may be made another examination has to be "passed," and this is a terribly expensive process. Should the resources of our mandarin, however, prove equal to the occasion, he proudly enters the third class, and his button, though still blue, is transparent like amethyst.

By diplomacy and cringing, still more bribery and cunning, the second class is at last open to him, and with a carved red coral button upon his cap he proudly governs one of China's great cities. He can now go no higher, save by obtaining the good will of the emperor or of the empress. The mandarinship of the first class is the direct gift of the reigning monarch, and carries with it still a red coral button, but quite plain and smooth, instead of being carved as in the second class.

There is a title, "kung," which is very rarely bestowed, and which is practically equal to a dukedom. Instead of descending from father to son, however, it goes back to his ancestors, all of whom are ennobled en bloc.

The examinations referred to are usually held in large halls. The examination hall, or koong yuin, as it is called, at Canton contains 7,500 cells. Each cell measures four feet by three, and is high enough to stand up in. The furniture consists of two boards, one to sit on and the other for writing at. The cells are arranged around a number of open courts, so that the soldiers who guard the palace can look in and see that no student communicates with another. The characters on the cells indicate each student's particular place. Confinement in so cramped an area, where it is impossible to lie down, is said to cause the death of many students, some of whom are quite old men.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYMENT.

[Bird S. Coler, in Everybody's Magazine.]

The question of labor and pay in municipal service has become an urgent and important one in many American cities. The general trend of recent legislation, state and local, has been in the direction of liberality in public employment. In many cases indiscriminate high wages have been provided, and a reaction is now setting in. This reaction is developing along two divergent and dangerous lines. One, if allowed, will lead to false economy, the other to the worst form of paternalism in government. Many leaders of the so-called theory of business methods in city government insist that every municipality should have the right to employ labor in the open market, at the lowest rate. While there is some argument in favor of this system, there is more to be said in behalf of a policy of generous payment for first-class service. There is no reasonable defense, however, of that form of paternalism that would provide extravagant pay for all employes without regard to the value or character of service rendered. The purely political point of view that, because a municipal corporation is rich and the tax-payers foot the bills, there should be a great many office-holders and employes at high salaries is absolutely untenable.

In almost every large city in the United States there has long been a tendency towards extravagance in the matter of employes. This tendency is due to carelessness and indifference rather than corruption, but it must be corrected. There must be more attention to details of service rendered, and a business-like regulation of salaries of pay. The old system of classifying employes throughout all departments of the municipal business into clerks, secretaries, foremen, bookkeepers, etc., of various grades, and fixing arbitrary salaries for each grade throughout, is contrary to every rule and custom that prevails in the regulation of private employment. A clerk in one department, by reason of peculiar or special duties, may be worth twice as much as a clerk of the same grade employed in another department.

The only safe and business-like rule to apply generally in regulating pay in the municipal service is to base each salary upon the extent and responsibility of the work done, and the capacity, experience and intelligence of the officer or employee. Arbitrary civil-service appointments, promotions and regulations will invariably decrease the quantity of the service rendered. Heads of departments should be permitted to exercise discretion, within a wide latitude, in the matter fo promotions, in order that efficient and energetic service may be promptly rewarded by promotion or increased pay. There must be tangible rewards for capable, honest and intelligent work, and prompt punishment for the shirks and the laggards. The average man who enters municipal employment by civil-service appointment soon feels that he is secure in his situation so long as he performs a certain amount of work in a routine way. In such cases there is no incentive to originality or energetic effort, and the public service soon becomes mechanical, slow and expensive. To sum it all up, the same rules of employment, pay and promotion that prevail in the service of every great private corporation ought to be adopted in the government of cities. On some of the great railroads of this country, men have risen steadily and rapidly from minor employment to the office of president of the company. In American municipal service a civil employe under present arbitrary regulations may begin as a junior clerk, and in 20 years become a chief clerk or a bookkeeper, and the man who knows just enough to clerk or keep books will rise as rapidly as the one with the ability to make a good chief of a department or mayor of a city. Such a system is unbusiness-like and indefensible.

THE RESULTS OF DOMESTIC EXPANSION.

[F. D. Whelpley, in Harper's Weekly.]

Never has average individual ownership been greater than today. Many men have accumulated wondrous fortunes, but this accumulation has not apparently interfered with modest endeavor. The number of savings depositors has increased enormously, and their savings represent vast sums. The holders of small properties were never so numerous or so large a proportion of the whole population. A decade of tremendous development has not eliminated the individual, but rather increased his opportunities.

There is no reason but to believe the present rates of progress will continue and possibly become greater. It will do well, however, to keep pace during the coming years with the inevitable increase in the number of people. Experts have declared a population of 150,000,000 in 1925 as a conservative estimate of what is to come. The past 10 years have witnessed the awakening of a self-contained power to an international sphere of influence. With this awakening have come greater demands upon natural resources and human endeavor. The United States has met the crisis with a superabundance of vitality which promises marvels for the new century.

Difficult Digestion

That is dyspepsia.

It makes life miserable.

Its sufferers eat not because they WANT to—but simply because they MUST.

They complain of a bad taste in the mouth, a tenderness at the pit of the stomach, a feeling of puffy fulness, headache, heartburn and what not.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured Joseph F. Laine, Flanagan, Ky., who writes: "I was troubled with dyspepsia for a number of years and took medicine that did me no good. I was advised by friends to try Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and it put my bowels in perfect condition, gave me strength and energy and made me feel like a new person."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Beware of substitutes. Buy Hood's and only Hood's.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

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JOHN S. LANGLEY,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
And Embalmer.

Frederick E. Langley, Assistant.

Office 10 Franklin St. Residence 1 School St. Telephone at office and residence

PROPOSALS.

THE CITY OF NEWPORT.

Proposals for Building a New Hose Tower.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the City Council Committee on Fire Department, at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until Saturday, March 2, 1901, at 5 o'clock P. M., for building a new Hose Tower, on the City's lot on Marlboro street, according to plans and specifications prepared by James Fludder, architect; said plans and specifications may be seen and examined at the office of the said James Fludder, architect, No. 26 Bellevue avenue, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 12 o'clock M., and from 2 o'clock P. M. until 5 o'clock P. M., each day, until Saturday, March 2, 1901, inclusive.

These proposals will be subject to the action of the City Council and the right is reserved to reject any or all proposals.

By order of the Committee on Fire Department.

HERBERT BLISS, Chairman.

Newport, R. I., February 23, 1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light-House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M., April 9, 1901, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the Third District during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to CAPTAIN E. M. SHEPARD, U. S. N. 2-22-1901.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M., April 9, 1901, and then opened, for maintaining all the buoys now in the channels of Lake Champlain; Taunton River, Mass.; Pawtucket River, R. I.; Housatonic River, Conn.; Hudson River between New York City and Troy, N. Y.; Fire Island Inlet and Great South Bay, New Inlet, Jones Inlet, Hog Island Inlet, Rockaway West Channel, all south side of Long Island, N. Y., and Stamford Harbor, Conn., and such others as may be authorized, for one year from the first of July 1901, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to CAPTAIN E. M. SHEPARD, U. S. N. 2-22-1901.

EDWIN T. BANNING,
Architect,
209 Thames Street.
ROOM 26.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Fair tonight and Thursday; fresh westerly to northwesterly winds.

BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 27. Local forecast—Fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday; westerly to northwesterly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Except local cloudiness at a few scattered stations, fair and clear weather prevails in all sections of the country. The low pressure which was off the South Atlantic coast Tuesday morning has disappeared, and that which was over the lake region has moved to the lower St. Lawrence valley and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where lowest readings of 29.36 inches are reported this morning. The edge of an extensive area of low pressure has appeared in the Canadian Northwest, but with these exceptions the barometers are above normal. At 8 a. m. the temperatures were 20 at Eastport, Portland 16, Northfield, Vt., 10, Boston 20, New York 22, Washington 21, New Orleans 48, St. Louis 26, Chicago 10, St. Paul 2, San Francisco 58.

J. W. SMITH.
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	24	29	30
Barometer,	29.74	29.80	29.82
Wind,	N W	W	W
Weather	Clear	Fair	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Sun rises	6 h 24 m
Sun sets	17 h 31 m
Moon sets	2 h 27 m
Length of day	11 h 07 m
Day's increase	2 h 03 m
High water	2 h 34 m; 15 h 12 m

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

Sun rises	6 h 22 m
Sun sets	17 h 32 m
Moon sets	3 h 15 m
Length of day	11 h 10 m
Day's increase	2 h 06 m
High water	3 h 36 m; 16 h 11 m

FRIDAY, MARCH 1.

Sun rises	6 h 21 m
Sun sets	17 h 34 m
Moon sets	3 h 56 m
Length of day	11 h 13 m
Day's increase	2 h 09 m
High water	4 h 34 m; 17 h 05 m

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Sun rises	6 h 19 m
Sun sets	17 h 35 m
Moon sets	4 h 32 m
Length of day	11 h 16 m
Day's increase	2 h 12 m
High water	5 h 26 m; 17 h 51 m

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, March 5, 3 h 04 m, W.
Last Quarter, March 13, 6 h 06 m, W.
New Moon, March 20, 7 h 53 m, E.
First Quarter, March 26, 23 h 39 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Wanted—Cashier; 7th page.
H-O. Buckwheat; 4th page.
Wanted—Salesman; 7th page.
Levy—Special Sale; 5th page.
Mueller—Eye Strain; 5th page.
Lappin—Corset Sale; 5th page.
E. L. Doucette & Co.; 1st page.
Boston Grocery—Pointers; 3d page.
For Sale—Lunch Wagons; 4th page.
Rooney's Market—Bargains; 5th page.
Wanted—Nurse for Children; 7th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 7th page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 7th page.
David's Market—Potatoes, etc.; 7th page.
Washington Market—A Big Drop; 3d page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Grand Opening; 1st page.
Geo A. Weaver Co.—"Cut in Two;" 5th page.
DeBlois & Eldridge—Lots for Sale; 6th page.
Chase & Sanborn's "Original Package" Tea; 2d.
United Cong. Church—Sale and Supper; 5th p.
Wanted—Situation to do Chamberwork; 7th p.
Wanted—Position as Bookkeeper or Cashier; 7th
Atlantic City via New Jersey Central R. R.; 4.

For Sale.

For a short period only, a cottage on Chapel place.

Near Prospect Hill street, a cottage at a bargain, only $3,000.

HERBERT L. DYER,
COR. BELLEVUE AVENUE AND BATH ROAD.

Gas and Electric Lighting, Steam and Water Heating, Welsbach Lights, etc.

PHILIP F. CONROY,
151 Thames St. Telephones 272 and 436.

AT THE
Broadway Cash Fish Market
YOU WILL FIND
Cod, Haddock,
Smelt, Halibut,
Salmon, Eels,
Smoked Salmon, Smoked Halibut, Clams and Steaming Clams,
AND A VARIETY OF
Fine Fruit.
Telephone 161-5. 60 Broadway.

Fire Insurance.
AGENCY OF THE
PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Assets, $455,893.60
Surplus, $15,575.77
Insures dwellings, mercantile and farm property and pays dividends on all policies.
HENRY BULL, JR., AGENT,
107 Thames St.

Building Lots for Sale.
Three on Prospect Hill street, near Spring street. Prices $1,200, $1,400, $1,500.
Two on Broadway—one a corner lot, $2,500, $2,100.
Four on a street near Rhode Island avenue. Prices $1,200 and $1,300.
Dimensions of these lots are 52x10 and 41x65.
HENRY BULL, JR.,
107 Thames Street.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

A. W. LUTHER,
Real Estate Agent,
JAMESTOWN, R. I.

Furnished cottages for season of 1901 for rent from $75 to $1,500 for season.

Office, Ferry Wharf, Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor,
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
124 BELLEVUE AVENUE, NEWPORT, R. I.

For Rent, Unfurnished,
THE BREEZE COTTAGE, corner of Everett street and Francis street. Now being repaired and put in first-class order, $500.
A COTTAGE, with stable, close to Broadway, $200.

For Sale,
Cottage on Ayrault street, $6,000.
Private Telephone No. 320.

DIED.

ALDRO—In this city, 26th inst., David P. Aldro, at his residence, 63 Third street, in the 52d year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, Friday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.
BRIGHTMAN—In Taunton, 25th inst., John H. Brightman, aged 50 years.
NOLAN—In Fall River, 25th inst., Patrick Nolan, aged 61 years.
ORRELL—In North Tiverton, 26th inst., Bridget, wife of William Orrell, aged 40 years.
SULLIVAN—In Fall River, 26th inst., Jeremiah Sullivan.
RAAB—In Providence, 26th inst., Robert Raab, in his 59th year.
RILEY—At Wickford Junction, 24th inst., John P. Riley, in his 71st year.
HAMLIN—In Central Falls, 26th inst., Samuel Hamlin, in his 52d year.
PEARCE—In Harris, 23d inst., John Pearce, in his 63d year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames street. Residence 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Languor and weakness, due to the depleted condition of the blood, are overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great vitalizer.

Atlantic City via New Jersey Central R. R.

A superior train service between New York and Atlantic City, running via Lakewood, is offered by the Central R. R. of New Jersey on week days only. Trains, which depart from station foot of Liberty street at 2:10 P. M. and South Ferry at 3:55, are composed of Pullman's newest and most modern parlor cars and new day coaches, drawn by the largest type compound, hard coal burning locomotives. No finer service than this is obtainable. The run takes 3 hours, 8 minutes. Returning train leaves Atlantic City at 8:30 A. M., arriving New York 11:40 A. M.

$10.40 to Washington and Return

From Boston via Fall River Line; $13 ALL RAIL; account Inauguration. Tickets good Feb. 28 to March 9 with stopover privileges. Low rates from other points in New England. Personally conducted tours March 15 and 29; April 12 and 26; May 10 and 24. All expenses $25. Illustrated pamphlet on application to A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington St., Boston.

For Sale.

1, Cottage near Broadway, 2d Ward, all modern improvements,	$3,800
2, Cottage near Thames street, 4th Ward,	2,300
3, Cottage, Warner street, rents for $150,	1,600
4, Lot, Gardiner street,	875
5, Lot, Congdon avenue,	475
7, Cottage on Broadway,	5,500

Some excellent cottages and half houses for rent.

SIMEON HAZARD,
94 Broadway.
Telephone No. 359.

PHYSICIANS.

FRANCIS P. CONWAY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
So. Portsmouth, R. I.
Office and residence at Mrs. J. Lawrence Dutfee's, opposite Oakland Hall.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.
Two Lunch Wagons,
Apply 6 West Marlboro Street.

EGGS FOR HATCHING.
Straight P. Rock stock, only $3 per hundred, for February; $2.50 for rest of season. E. E. Peckham, Middletown, R. I. P. O. Box 233, Newport.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale.
IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.
WILLIAM LOFTUS, 234 Spring St.
New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

For Sale at Jamestown, R. I.
The property known as the Conanicut Reserve, containing 132 acres of land. This property includes Prospect Hill, the highest point on the Island, and commands magnificent views in all directions. It has nearly two miles of water frontage. Should be seen to be appreciated. Price $75,000. Apply to C. T. Knowles, Bay View House.

FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT FOR THE SEASON OF 1901.
Send for printed list.
C. T. KNOWLES.

GOOD DRY
Storage for Carriages.
FLUDDER BROTHERS,
15 BEACH STREET.

CHAMPION'S LINE.
Naphtha Launches, Sail and Row Boats,
TO LET BY HOUR, DAY OR WEEK.
28 Kinsley's Wharf. Telephone.

Grand Prix D'Honneur

has been granted

BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.

at the PARIS EXPOSITION for the Superior Quality of

EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

AND

PEERLESS BRAND EVAPORATED CREAM

This is the Highest Award

BOTH BRANCHES BUSY.

Several Important Matters Come Before the General Assembly.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 27.—This was a pretty busy day in both branches of the General Assembly.

In the senate the judiciary committee reported back the act creating a state returning board, and it was passed, slightly amended.

Also, the amendment to the constitution providing that the lieutenant governor shall preside in the senate and in grand committee, in place of the governor. On a roll-call the amendment was adopted by a vote of 35 to 0.

Mr. Freeman presented, as reported from the commission on the revision of the laws, acts for the election of general officers and representatives in Congress. These are simply changes to conform to the new law creating a state returning board, and were referred to the judiciary committee.

From the house was received the act regarding the attachment of wages, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

Also, the new law regarding the scallop fishery. Referred to the committee on fisheries.

In the house the finance committee reported back the appropriation for the commissioners of inland fisheries and it was placed on the calendar.

From the calendar was taken the act making the hours of labor of street railway employes to 10 daily, and the discussion of it occupied about an hour. It was stated that many car men are not in favor of such a law, and Mr. Sheffield of Newport declare that it is unwise for the legislature to interfere in matters between corporations and employes. The act was finally indefinitely postponed by a vote of 41 to 16.

Messrs. Grant and Easton of Providence and Crosby and Sheffield of Newport presented petitions for the adoption of the amendments to the divorce law. Referred to the judiciary committee.

From the senate were received the act creating a state returning board and the amendment to the constitution regarding the duties of the lieutenant governor, and they were both referred to the judiciary committee.

Both branches adjourned to Thursday at 11 o'clock.

CO-TRUSTEES NAMED.

Appointed to Act Under the Brown Brothers' Wills.

[Special despatch to the News.]

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 27.—A rescript was handed down in the appellate division of the supreme court this morning in the case of John Nicholas Brown, [illegible], against George W. R. Matteson, trustee, and others, appointing Daniel LeRoy Dresser of New York and William Watts Sherman of Newport co-trustees with Mr. Matteson under the will of the late John Nicholas Brown. The decree provides that the appointment hereby made shall continue only during the joint lives of the three trustees.

A similar rescript was handed down in the case of Georgette Brown against Sophia A. Sherman, appointing William Watts Sherman co-trustee with George W. R. Matteson under the will of the late Harold Brown. The decree provides that if Mr. Sherman becomes sole trustee by the death or resignation of Mr. Matteson he shall at once apply for the appointment of a new trustee to act jointly with him.

BRAZIL'S NEW REVENUE LAW.

Extensive Power Conferred by it upon the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The new revenue law of Brazil, which went into effect on the first of the year, greatly affects a number of staples of importance to American producers. Important administrative changes also are made in the existing law, and Consul Furniss at Bahia has supplied these to the State Department.

A remarkable provision of the law is the extensive power conferred upon the President. For instance, he may do as he pleases with the government railroads, leasing or selling them. He may impose differential tariffs to secure concessions for Brazilian produce. He also is authorized to impose a special duty on shipping to meet harbor improvements. Other legislation requires customs duties to be paid at least 25 per cent in gold instead of 15 per cent as at present.

British Honduras also has made many changes in the tariff, as reported by Consul Avery from Belise. The new tariff reduces the duties on articles not specified from 12½ to 10 per cent, and slightly increases some specific duties.

WHOLE STRUCTURE THREATENED.

Fire Confined to Upper Stories of New York Criminal Court Building.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The criminal court building at the corner of Centre and Franklin streets is on fire. The northwest corner from the top floor to the roof is ablaze. The fire started in a storeroom in the attic on the northwest corner and the whole building is threatened. The flames are moving from the Elm street side to the Tombs side of the building.

The room in which the fire started was a storeroom formerly occupied by the civil service commission, filled with old papers. The district attorney was moving some of his effects into one of the rooms. Assistant District Attorney Osborne said that all the records of the district attorney had been removed in safety.

Recorder Goff was charging a jury when the fire was discovered and immediately dismissed the jury and all parties. The other courts had just adjourned. The grand jury was forced to adjourn. Many prisoners who were in the building were removed to the Tombs.

Water is pouring down the elevator walls. The stone floor and the tile roofing is acting as a check to the flames. The firemen are deluging the building. The stained glass dome was broken. This dome cost $12,000. It was found necessary to do this to reach the flames. The firemen had great difficulty in getting the hose to the roof. Volunteers headed by Coroner's Physician Weston and the clerks and employes assisted the firemen. The fire is still burning.

Inspector Thomas Gerrity, of the bureau of repairs and supplies, said the fire would be confined to the attic and upper stories of the building.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Captain John McDonald, who has been ill, resumed his place on the Beaver Tail this morning.

Messrs. A. L. Chandler and William Champlin have returned from their trip to Kingston, Mass.

Mr. Philip Tourgee has nearly completed the repairs to his catboat Robbie, which included a new keel. After painting and caulking she will be ready for the summer work. Mr. Tourgee expects to launch her about the middle of March.

Mr. Clifford Willis has nearly completed work on a boat which he is changing from a skiff to a sail boat.

Assistant Surgeon Williams is taking the place of Assistant Surgeon Santori at Fort Greble during the latter's absence for examination for promotion. It is understood that Dr. Santoris did not pass, owing to a defect of the eyes.

Captain Helmie's daughter, Miss Mary Helmie, who is living here with her aunt, and who has been ill, is much better.

General Manager Weeden of the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company is in Providence.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Stock and family are spending the winter at Los Angeles, Cal., for the benefit of the health of their son, Mr. Wharton Stork, who was operated upon here for appendicitis last summer. They will return to Philadelphia about the middle of April.

CURIOUS VOCATION OF A ST. LOUIS WOMAN.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

"I know a little woman in St. Louis," said an artist of this city, "who has gradually drifted into a very curious vocation. Briefly told, she earns a living by engrossing resolutions of respect for the dead. I confess that calls for a little explanation," continued the speaker, smiling, "but I really mean exactly what I say. The woman is a water-color artist with marked ability for decorative work, and in connection with teaching it at a school used to make a good many designs for embroidery, tapestry, etc. That gave her some little reputation, and about 10 years ago a local Masonic lodge that had lost its presiding officer engaged her to reproduce its official resolutions on illuminated vellum as a gift to the family. She did a beautiful piece of work and it attracted so much attention that it was not long before she received another order of much the same character.

"I have heard the story from her own lips, and, as I remember it, the second commission came from a large corporation that had passed resolutions of sympathy and respect upon the death of its president. At any rate, she was given carte blanche and prepared a magnificent scroll, which naturally became another advertisement for the specialty. After that orders gradually multiplied until she was finally forced to give up her classes and all other work and devote herself soley to decorative engrossings of the kind I have described. That was six or seven years ago, and constant practice along one narrow line has rendered her extraordinarily skillful. I called upon her when I was in St. Louis last summer, and she showed me a memorial volume which she was preparing for the widow of a prominent railroad man. It contained copies of resolutions passed by secret societies, commercial bodies and the railroad company itself, and the decorations reminded me strongly of the richly illuminated missal of the mediaeval monks. The book was really a unique work of art. The little decorator told me that she gets her orders from all parts of the country and confines herself strictly to this one specialty. She has never been exploited in print, so her reputation is due entirely to word-of-mouth praise, and it is strange how far it has traveled. She admitted laughingly that it was rather a gruesome way to make a living, but said it beat teaching all hollow."

MORGAN-SAMPSON LETTERS.

Resolution Demanding Copies for the Senate Goes Over One Day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At the opening of today's session of the Senate Mr. Lodge favorably reported from the committee on Philippines Mr. Pettigrew's resolution ordering a reprint of the instructions and papers sent to the Paris peace commission, so as to include an important telegram which has been omitted from the original print. Mr. Lodge said the omitted telegram had been sent to the public printer with the other papers, but he could not say why it had not appeared in its proper place. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was introduced by Senator Allen, instructing the Secretary of the Navy to send to the Senate copies of the letter of Gunner Morgan to Admiral Sampson requesting the latter's endorsement of his application for promotion and of the admiral's comment upon it. The resolution went over until tomorrow.

THE HAZING COMPROMISE.

House Adopts the Report Without a Division.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Immediately after the approval of the journal the House, upon motion of Mr. Payne, the majority leader, agreed that for the remainder of the session the House meet at 11 o'clock, instead of noon as heretofore.

The Speaker's table was cleared of some minor business and Mr. Hull of Iowa then called up the conference report upon the Military Academy appropriation bill. It was the same report previously agreed to but rejected by the Senate on account of the provision against hazing, which had been modified.

Mr. Hull commended the compromise which had been reached.

Mr. McCall of Massachusetts said he was willing to accept the compromise if no stronger provision against hazing could be procured.

Mr. Dick of Ohio, chairman of the special committee which investigated the case of Oscar L. Booz, gave it as his opinion that the compromise contained in the conference report was the only legislation which could be enacted into law during the present Congress.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Hepburn and Smith of Iowa, and Mr. Driggs of New York, the report was adopted without division.

COMPLETE ADJUSTMENT NEAR.

Republican Conferees Agree on the Revenue Reduction Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Republican conferees on the revenue reduction bill have reached an agreement on many of the items in controversy, in addition to those on beer, tobacco, bank checks and medicines, heretofore given. The House provisions repealing the tax on insurance policies, fire and life, are retained. The Senate provisions regarding conveyances of real estate, etc., are preferred over those of the House, which made a complete repeal of all taxes on conveyances. The Senate provision exempts conveyances under $2,500 and imposes a tax of 25 cents for each $500 over $2,500. The numerous special taxes on theatres, circuses, exhibitions, are taken off, as provided by the House. Beside the compromise of 9.60 cents on tobacco, the cigar rates come in for much discussion, but owing to some question as to the rights of the conferees over this item the rate on cigars probably will remain at $3.30 per thousand.

The understanding thus far reached is looked upon as likely to be final, although the conferees themselves say that no formal agreement has yet been arrived at, and it will not be until the Democratic conferees are called in that a final agreement can be made. In the meantime the Republican members are continuing their meetings on the various items still open, with the prospect that a complete adjustment is not far off.

Workmen Had a Narrow Escape.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 27.—Fire this morning destroyed the finishing shed of the Oneko mills, owned by Holden, Leonard & Co. of Boston. The loss is about $500, as the shed was a rude structure, used for treating waterproof cloth with naphtha. The cause was spontaneous combustion, and seven men who were at work in the building had a narrow escape with their lives, two of whom were slightly burned about the face and head.

THE DEACON GUARDIANSHIP HEARING.

A special session of the court of probate was held this afternoon by Judge Burke to hear testimony on the application of William S. Blake of Boston for the appointment of a guardian of the person and estate of Edward Parker Deacon, at present confined in McLean Asylum, Somerville, Mass.

Mr. Blake stated that he was trustee under the will of Mr. Deacon's grandfather and executor of the estate of his mother. The trusteeship has terminated and it is necessary to have some one authorized to collect dividends and do business for Mr. Deacon, who is incapable of doing anything.

Mr. Honey, who appeared for Mr. Blake, put in evidence to show that at the time Mr. Deacon was committed to the asylum Newport was his home and here his personal property taxes are still paid.

Dr. Charles S. Little of the McLean Asylum told of Mr. Deacon's condition. He is unable to recognize any one or remember anything, and cannot recover. In reply to a query from Judge Burke, he said it would be inadvisable to bring him to Rhode Island so as to be within the jurisdiction of the court when the decree is entered, as was done in the case of the late W. H. King. There is no contest, the only question being as to whether this court could grant guardianship of the person when as in this case the person is out of the state. The case was continued until Monday for a decision.

NAVAL NOTES.

Flagship New York has been ordered to sail from New York for Hampton Roads next Sunday morning, instead of starting for Manila direct Monday.

Secretary Long will issue orders to Rear Admiral Schley next month, directing him to relinquish command of the South Atlantic squadron and proceed by steamer to New York, where he will await orders. Secretary Long will observe the wishes of Rear Admiral Schley as to the shore duty the latter may desire.

The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations in the marine corps: First Lieutenants Smedley D. Butler, George C. Thorpe, Charles S. Hill, Robert M. Gilson, Frederic L. Bradman, George C. Reid, Robert H. Dunlap, Randolph C. Berkeley, Charles G. Andersen, Charles S. Hatch, Hiram I. Bearss and Robert F. Wynne, to be captains; Second Lieutenants Frank E. Evans, Wirt McCreary, Wade L. Jolly, John N. Wright, Stephen Elliott, James McE. Huey, Rush R. Wallace, Jr., Samuel A. Patterson and William P. Hallee, to be first lieutenants.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Carver H. Greene of Providence is in town.

—Mr. Joshua Stacy is spending a few days in Boston.

—Mr. David H. King, Jr., returned to New York today.

—Assistant Engineer S. H. Oxx is confined at home by grip.

—Mrs. H. W. Bowen returned from Washington last night.

—Mr. Max Norman sailed today on steamship New York for Europe.

—H. L. Dyer has rented for James D. Hidler his new cottage on Park street to Charles Potoshinsky.

—Rev. E. H. Porter of this city preached at the Lenten service at the Church of the Messiah, Olneyville, last evening.

—Colonel H. Anthony Dyer, who is well known here, has a number of his water colors on exhibition in Kraushaar's gallery in New York.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Professor C. W. Shields his villa on Ruggles avenue, Ochre Point, to George Gordon King of New York for the coming season.

—The weather came out a trifle colder last night, and today, with the thermometer below the freezing mark at noon and with a brisk northwest wind, it feels like the past cold spell.

—At the close of the regular meeting of Pocahontas Degree last night a whist party was held, followed by dancing. The prizes were won by Mrs. McKenzie, Miss Goddard and Messrs. O. Merritt and William Scott.

—Owing to low water two tugs got aground in the harbor today and being close together, there came near being a serious collision. The only damage was a few scratches on each boat, but for a time it looked as if there would be trouble.

—Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant has arrived at Funchal, Madeira; Mrs. Robert Goelet's yacht Nahma has sailed from Gibraltar for Tangiers, and Mr. A. J. Drexel's yacht Margarita has sailed from Cannes for Palermo.

—Business is unusually quiet at the freight yard, the quietest for years. There are very few cars in the yard and very little work is being done. Some of the help has been laid off until business improves, and some others work only a part of a week.

—Last evening Union Lodge, No. 668, Knights of Honor, was visited by Grand Dictator George A. Dary and Grand Reporter Oscar A. Carleton, who spoke on the advantages of the order. There was a good attendance of members and friends. After the meeting a collation was served.

—Gunner Charles Morgan went to Boston today and called upon Admiral Sampson. He spent some time in conversation with him in reference to his case, but afterwards refused emphatically to say anything in regard to it. Admiral Sampson would see no reporters, sending out word that he was "sick and tired of it."

—Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U. S. N., who was to have given his lecture on "Through the war on Battleship Indiana" at the Artillery's ladies' night next Wednesday evening, has been obliged to postpone it until the following Wednesday, March 13. He will give the lecture at the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church Thursday evening of next week.

—A series of revival meetings was begun last evening at the Union Congregational Church. This evening Rev. Spencer Snell, B. D., will preach. Rev. Mr. Snell is pastor of the First Congregational Church in Talladega, Ala., and a former schoolmate of the pastor, Rev. Byron Gunner. Mr. Snell has been in Boston about a month in the interest of Talladega College, one of the schools of the American Missionary Association, and is now on his way back to Alabama.

JAPANESE HOUSEKEEPING.

[Woman's Home Companion.]

Even the highest class Japanese women have their household duties to perform, and no matter how rich the family, Japanese girls are brought up to be able to sew, cook and attend to their homes.

The higher class women never go to market; the market comes to them; that is, the dealers call and offer wares for sale at their customers' doors. The fish merchant brings his stock, and if any is sold prepares it for cooking. The green grocer, the sake dealer and nowadays the meat man all go to their patrons' houses.

Nearly all Japanese women make their own clothes; at all events, even the very richest embroider their garments themselves. They are very economical little dressmakers, and do much planning, cutting, basting and making over.

Dinner is served at or a little before dusk the year around. A small table, about one foot square and eight inches high, is set before each person. On this is a lacquer tray, with space for four or five dishes, each four or five inches in diameter. There are definite places for each little bowl and dish. The rice bowl is on the left, the soup bowl in the middle. One's appetite is measured according to the number of bowls of rice one eats. A maid is at hand with a large box of rice to replenish the bowls. If a few grains are left in the bottom of the bowl she is aware that those eating have had sufficient; but should one empty his bowl she will once more fill it.

Great nicety and artistic taste are used in the preparation of the dinner. Foods are served in the daintiest fashion, and if guests are present the meal develops into an affair of ceremony. The most exquisite designs are used by the cook; such, for instance, as serving omelet in the shape of a chrysanthemum, fish shredded to like like snow and chicken fashioned in all sorts of odd shapes.

MERE MATTERS OF DETAIL.

Designer Watson Anticipates No Trouble Over Race Questions.

GLASGOW, Feb. 27.—A representative of the Associated Press has had an interview with George L. Watson, designer of the Shamrock II, on the subject of the forecast cabled from New York of the New York Yacht Club's reply to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club's suggestions as to changes in the method of starting and place of measurements, etc.

"To guard against a possible misconception," said Mr. Watson, "you may say that the matter of arranging the dates and conditions of the races was left entirely to Sir Thomas Lipton and his advisers. My work at present is concerned in designing and turning out the boat, and it gives me quite worry enough to prevent me from mixing in the arrangement of the contests.

"I see nothing improbable in the statement that the New York Yacht Club has intimated its intention of adhering to the two minute allowance at the starting line and the dates first agreed on. The latter seem the most suitable. If nothing unexpected happens we shall have plenty of time for refitting on the other side. I am quite confident that, whether we are to keep to the original dates or not, we shall be given time to get the vessel ready.

"So far as the start is concerned we should, of course, have been well pleased if the start in general use in Great Britain had been adopted—namely one starting gun and make the best start you can—but I do not consider it likely that this change will be agreed to.

"In regard to the place of measurement, it was my impression that it was our American friends who had objections to the measurements being taken in the Erie basin. It seems to me that these are all questions regarding matters of detail and I see no reason why they should be magnified into difficulties. I certainly see no reason why the answers, whatever they may be, should disturb the racing arrangements in the slightest degree."

TO FIT OUT THE COLUMBIA.

Work Begun on the New Defender's Trial Boat.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Workmen have been sent on board the America's cup champion of two years ago, the Columbia, now at City Island, in order that she may be fitted out in good season for her service as the trial boat for the new Herreshoff yacht. In about a month the yacht will be launched and put in commission.

Ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan of the New York Yacht Club will have charge of the Columbia, while Captain Charles Barr will be her sailing master. It is understood that Captain Barr has practically secured his crew. "Lem" Miller will be the Columbia's mate.

STORMY SEVENTEEN DAYS.

Disabled Steamer Towed into Bermuda by the Bolivia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Anchor line steamer Bolivia arrived today from Mediterranean ports via Bermuda. The Bolivia experienced very stormy weather for 17 successive days. The coal supply running low, Captain Craig decided to put into Bermuda for coal.

February 18 about 24 miles east-southeast from St. David's head, Bermuda, steamer Sobraon Savona, from Baltimore, was sighted. She had a thrust shaft and block broken. On nearing the craft the signals were read "Wish to communicate." The Bolivia took the Sobraon in tow to Bermuda.

First Officer Washed Overboard.

ANTWERP, Feb. 27.—British steamer Dromore, Captain Jaffray, from Galveston, has arrived here and reports having encountered a tempestuous voyage. February 6, in Lat. 57 north and Long. 65 west, a sea broke over the vessel and washed overboard Chief Officer Murray. Two of her boats and 43 bales of cotton were also carried away and considerable damage was done.

Increased Internal Revenue Collections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The monthly statement of the collections of internal revenue issued today shows that during January, 1901, the total collections from all sources were $23,917,776, an increase as compared with January, 1900, of $925,593. During the last seven months the total receipts were $180,439,713, an increase as compared with the same period last year of $5,610,560.

Evarts Resting Comfortably.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Ex-Senator William M. Evarts passed a comfortable night and slept during the whole night and morning. It was said at his home early today that he was better than yesterday.

Killed by a Falling Wall.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A 10-foot stone wall, erected in an excavation at 353 West Nineteenth street, for a new building, caved in today. Four Italian laborers were buried under the wall when it fell. Two were killed and two badly hurt.

BURGLARS AT ATTLEBORO FALLS.

They Secure About $300 Worth of Plunder at the Postoffice.

NORTH ATTLEBORO, Mass., Feb. 27.—Burglars thought to have been professionals were at work at Attleboro Falls last night. Several safes were blown open and considerable plunder was obtained, particularly from the postoffice at Attleboro Falls. Besides the postoffice, the railroad station, H. A. Wilmarth's coal office and William Stanley's blacksmith shop were visited. Several persons heard the explosion at the postoffice, but the cause of it was not investigated until several hours later. The burglars escaped, having secured about $300 worth of property by their night's work.

Apparently the burglars first visited the blacksmith shop, where they secured tools for their further operations. Then they went to the railroad station and Wilmarth's office. Only small amounts were taken at these places. At the postoffice the safe was attacked and by the use of nitro glycerine it was blown open and the thieves took what they desired. Stamps, money orders, some government bonds and $140 in cash were taken. Then the burglars apparently left the vicinity and there is no clue to their whereabouts.

The operations did not become known until the opening of the postoffice and soon afterwards it appeared that the other places had been entered. It was learned that several persons living near the postoffice had heard an explosion during the night, but had not taken the trouble to investigate. It is thought that the burglary occurred about 1:30 a. m.

The police express the opinion that the work was done by a gang which has been operating in different parts of Rhode Island lately.

Bank Robbers Frightened Off.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Feb. 27.—An unsuccessful attempt was made by four masked men to rob the Farmers' National Bank at Canfield, 10 miles from here, early this morning. The explosions in attempting to open the safe aroused the citizens, and the robbers sought safety in flight.

For This Week:

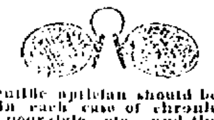
TURKEYS, Small, 14c. a lb. Large, 12c. a lb.

4 lbs. Manhattan Creamery Butter, $1.

3 1-2 dozen Brookfield Farm Eggs, $1.

Brown's Market.

Eye Strain



The scientific optician should be consulted in each case of chronic headache, neuralgia, etc., and the eyes receive his test before time and money, health and strength are risked in the search for relief by drugs.

Eye strain, must often the source of waste nerve power, is likewise most sure of prompt correction if rightly treated. In ninety-six of the hundred cases glasses give relief.

An eminent physician writes in the New York Medical Journal: "I have yet to encounter a typical case of sick headache that was not associated with eye strain."

Examination Free. Fair Prices.

MUELLER, Scientific Optician, 106 Bellevue Avenue.

Special Sale

—OF—

Ladies' UNDERSKIRTS,

in the latest shades of lavender, blue, red, green, etc., in sateens and mercerized silks.

Three special lots of

Black Sateen Skirts,

In both lined and unlined, at cut prices.

Levy's 78 BROADWAY.

If You Want to Keep the Skin Soft and White

USE

Cream of Cucumbers.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

212 THAMES STREET, COR. CHURCH STREET.

HEAVY COPPER BOTTOM.

Wash Boilers,	95c.
Brooms, good quality,	20c.
Clothes Wringers,	$1.35
Thin Water Tumblers, (best quality.)	5c. each
6 China Tea Cups and Saucers,	60c.

Walsh Bros,

222 THAMES STREET.

A good stock of American

Watches!

SILVER AND GOLD.

Gold Diamond-Encrusted Watches from $35 to $53 only.

E. C. BLAINE, 246 Thames St.

Newport Steam Laundry

And Carpet Beating Works.

J. D. RICHARDSON, Agent, 350 Thames street. Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 63 Broadway. Telephone Connection.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



Recommended by 20,000 physicians and over 1,000,000 happy users.

Turkish, Hot Air, Steam or Vapor Baths, in your own room.

A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.

LANDERS & SON,

187 THAMES ST. LOVELL'S BLOCK.

AGENT FOR NEWPORT.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 1365.

Bargains for This Week.

BEST CANNED SQUASH	[illegible]
CANNED BEETS,	[illegible]
TOMATOES,	10c.
BOSTON ROAST	[illegible] and 18c
SIRLOIN STEAK,	[illegible] and 25c
HIND QUARTERS LAMB,	[illegible]
FANCY BRISKET BOILED CORNED BEEF,	[illegible]
CHOPS,	[illegible]

Rooney's Market,

251 THAMES STREET.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

WANTED—A competent chambermaid. Apply St. George's School, Cliff Ave.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

Thursday NIGHT ONLY. February 28.

David Higgins AND Georgia Waldron

Supported by a Superb Company of Players

Great Southern Drama,

AT PINEY RIDGE.

A Powerful Romance of the Picturesque Mountains of Tennessee.

A Life Picture of Particular Interest.

Magnificently Acted. Beautifully Staged.

PRICES: $1, 75c., 50c. and 25c.

LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE UNITED CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH WILL HOLD A

SALE AND SUPPER

Thursday, February 28, from 4 to 8,

AT MR. CHARLES F. HAMMETT, JR'S, CHURCH STREET.



"Cut In Two!"

That was the remark made by one of the users of

Kern Lights

about his gas bill after having used them one month, and, he added, "have had much better light." Try them and be convinced of their superiority over all others.

Cut prices on Miller Heating Stoves.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO., BROADWAY.

Go to Southwick's

—FOR—

Fishing Tackle

OF EVERY KIND.

Boat Supplies, Paints, Oils, Rope, Hardware, Tinware, Powder, and Dynamite.

Should you want something and don't know where to find it, try my store.

J. M. K. Southwick, 195 Thames St.

MAPLE SUGAR.

Old and New Methods of Gathering and Boiling the Sap.

The ides of March have no flavor of antiquity in New England, for there is about them that ever-present reality lent by the maple sugar market. If it has been an open winter, the chances are that it is time to investigate the sugar house, see that the supply of sap spouts is plentiful, and to scour the big brass cans in which the sap loses forever its crystal aspect for all the shades that nature and art impart to New England's most toothsome compound.

Vermont is the real home of the best grade maple sugar, just as it is of the merino sheep, and in olden times, almost, the Morgan horse. This fact was immortalized by Saxe in his famous toast:

Maple sugar, peach sugar and horses—Vermont's claim to fame.
My first is strong, my fourth is fast,
My second and third are exceedingly sweet,
And all are remarkably hard to beat.

While New England's product is easily first in point of quality, it is no longer so in quantity. The middle West is a competitor, and has proved itself no mean one. Up to a few years ago Vermont's annual output was 15,000,000 pounds but within the last few seasons that average has fallen, until this year it will not be much more than two thirds that quantity. The next largest producer is Ohio, and that state has marketed fully 12,000,000 pounds in ordinary years. This year the prospect of a full crop is excellent.

Northern New York produces considerable quantities of maple sugar, and the amount is annually increasing. Other states along the northern border of the United States produce more or less maple sugar, but the quantity is comparatively insignificant when the aggregate output of the states named is considered. The hill country of Maryland and the Virginias is a maple sugar country that is opening up to a moderate extent, and promises to increase in importance as the maple sugar makers gather wisdom, for there the industry is as yet an infant.

Maple sugar as it is made in Vermont and the other New England states is the sap of the sugar or hard maple tree, whose beautiful foliage and exquisite autumnal tints have made it a delight to the eye. The tree is known by various names, but in northern New England it is the rock maple. The enemy of the rock maple is a species of tent caterpillar, which in recent years appeared in myriads all through Vermont. It stripped every maple of its foliage early in the summer, and some of the trees that had sufficient vitality to try again to beautify themselves were stripped of their second set of leaves. There is no cure for the destructive pests except through spraying, and where the maple sugar maker has a grove of many thousand trees, as is not infrequently the case, the expense of the operation is heavy.

In making maple sugar the trees are first tapped or bored into about an inch and a half, at a convenient distance from the ground. A spout is then driven into the tree, into the place of boring, and a bucket hung below the spout. A quarter of a century ago every maple sugar maker manufactured his own spouts. It furnished employment for the jackknife brigade on winter evenings, and resulted in the production of thoroughly practical, if not always ornamental, creations. Everything was homemade, except the big brass kettle in which the sap was boiled. Nowadays the sap spouts are purchased at the "store," and it is as thoroughly a patent affair as the churn or the windmill.

Time has not changed the old tricks of the sugar maker so far as tapping his trees on the weather side are concerned, in order to secure the largest run of sap. For instance, he always taps his trees on the south side, except toward the close of the season, when he changes his method because the sun [illegible] on the north side. After the tapping and placing of the buckets is complete, there is a cessation of orchard work. Genius has never yet been able to invent anything that would make the sap run a drop faster than nature decides to permit. It is a slow process, but nevertheless a sure one, and after a while there is sufficient in the various buckets to make it worth while to begin collecting.

Years ago when this stage of proceedings arrived, the collector and his help wore shoulder "trees," or "yokes," as they are now called, which were fitted to the shoulders. Pendant from each end of the yoke was a rope with a hook attached, on which swung a pail. The sap collector would go from tree to tree and pour the accumulated sap in each bucket into the pails he carried, being careful to see the amount in each pail was equal in order that there might be none spilled. This was kept up until the shoulder buckets were full, and then the sap was taken to the sugar house, if there was one, if not to the shed, where it would be [illegible] and here permitted to await the [illegible].

The boiling process has undergone a [illegible] in the last 10 years. From the old iron kettle hung on a pole [illegible] two forked sticks driven into the ground, it was a comparatively easy [illegible] to the [illegible] pan, set over a long [illegible] Now [illegible] evaporators, closely covered and carefully watched, to prevent the [illegible] and to keep out any dirt. The sap is boiled in these [illegible] with the [illegible] 10 pounds to the gallon. The [illegible] is sold in this way, and a very few make [illegible] in the [illegible]. The [illegible] is [illegible] and is [illegible] into buckets and pails, [illegible] the ordinary maple sugar of commerce.

[illegible] of the Western states a [illegible] imitation of maple sugar is made by taking ordinary coffee sugar, reducing it to a [illegible] and [illegible] flavors [illegible] the [illegible]. The hickory imparts a flavor which might easily deceive all but those who know the genuine by its taste and appearance. Without question immense quantities of this adulterated product are sold annually to the great injury of actual maple sugar. To protect themselves, Vermont maple sugar makers organized an exchange to which they sell all their syrup and sugar where it is graded, weighed and stamped with the official label of the exchange to guarantee its purity.

A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with La Grippe is KEMP'S BALSAM, which is especially adapted for diseases of the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms of the disease, get a bottle today and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe brings a tendency to lung troubles. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists sell KEMP'S BALSAM at 25c. and 50c.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Bishop Potter is at Jekyll Island.

—Dr. N. G. Stanton is at Daytona, Fla.

—Mr. H. B. Tompkins is here from New York.

—Ex-Alderman Joseph Haire, who has been ill, is able to be out.

—Frequent arrests are made for using profane and indecent language.

—Mr. Griswold Gray and Mr. E. J. Berwind have sailed for Europe.

—Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Lorillard are settled for the "season" at "Whitehall."

—Torpedo boat Porter left New York yesterday to join the torpedo fleet at Norfolk.

—Mrs. Roscoe Colman of Providence is spending a few days with Mrs. Gilpin on John street.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have been entertaining a house party at their country residence on the Hudson.

—Mrs. Arthur Paget will be guest of Senator Depew and Miss Paulding in Washington during inauguration week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Herbert C. Pell are at Pomfret, Conn., stopping at the same hotel with Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hunter.

—Gunner Morgan, U. S. N., returned from New York yesterday. He declined to discuss the correspondence between himself and Admiral Sampson.

—The first of the Tuesday evening Lenten services, held last night at the Catholic churches, were well attended, both churches being filled.

—Work has been begun on the terrace wall at the Berwind villa. This does not show that winter is past, but that the contractors are willing to take a chance that the worst is over.

—Oscar A. Carleton, G. A. Darby and Z. H. Leon of Providence, H. B. Harrison of New Haven and C. F. O'Brien and C. D. Clinton of New York are registered at the Perry House.

—Miss Wenona Wetmore and Miss Degner Wetmore, daughters of Major W. B. Wetmore, have gone on a three months' European cruise on board Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht.

—Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins, editor of the Woman's Missionary Friend, will speak in the First Methodist Episcopal Church next Sunday evening in the interests of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of that church.

—Rev. Frederick J. Bassett, D. D., rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Providence, will be the preacher at the Union Lenten service of the Protestant Episcopal churches at Trinity this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Wilson entertained the Epworth League of the First Methodist Episcopal Church last evening at their home on Friendship street. A delightful social time was enjoyed by all, with games and music. Refreshments were served.

—Rev. William Allen Knight of Fall River, who was to have been the preacher at the United Congregational Church this evening, is confined at his home by illness. Chaplain W. G. Cassard, U. S. N., will preach, the subject of his sermon being "Victory through Faith." Mrs. Carrie Doty-Spooner will sing.

—Yesterday was the regular date for the park commission to meet. The chairman, Mr. W. J. Underwood, and the clerk were on hand but no one else put in an appearance, and so there was no meeting. This is in accord with the practice of the past, for it is now so many months since the park commission met that even a member would have to look it up to be sure when the last meeting was held.

—Improvements are being made to the storage shed in the rear of the custom house, to fit it for more active service. A large door is to be opened in the end facing Franklin street, the partition inside has been taken down, throwing all the interior into one room, and a new floor will be laid. The increased business at the custom house, due to the fact that summer residents can have imported materials sent here direct in bond without being opened, calls for increased storage facilities.

HE FOUNDED THE LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

Former Governor William A. Newell, who has the rare distinction of being governor of two states—New Jersey and Washington—writes in the March Success of his romantic experiences as a Congressman in 1849, when he originated the life saving service by offering a resolution in the House of Representatives to appropriate money to save lives imperiled by the sea. Fellow members of Congress at that session were John Quincy Adams and Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Newell says:

Various objections were made to my motion, the strongest of which was that the scheme was impracticable. I laid the matter before a great many Senators and members, speaking to them in person. President John Quincy Adams occupied a seat just behind mine, and after the reading of the resolution by the clerk, leaned forward and said to me: "I would like to see that resolution." I sent for it and handed it to him. He read it over carefully, and, handing it to me, said, with a smile: "It is good. I hope it will prevail."

Abraham Lincoln also read it, and said: "Newell, that is a good measure. I will help you. I am something of a life-saver myself, for I invented a scow that righted itself on the Mississippi sandbars."

I also had the earnest support and the good wishes of Ex-Presidents James K. Polk, Zachary Taylor, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Rutherford B. Hayes, U. S. Grant, and James A. Garfield; also of Salmon P. Chase, James G. Blaine, Roscoe Conkling, Joshua R. Giddings, Zachariah Chandler, Oliver P. Morton, Sam Houston, John Bell, Simon Cameron, Leonard Wade, Robert J. Walker, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Stephen A. Douglas, Thomas H. Benton, Lewis Cass, Henry S. Foote, Samuel J. Randall and other noted statesmen.

WILDMAN'S LAST REPORT.

American Agricultural Machinery Not Wanted in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The last mail report of the late United States Consul General Wildman received by the bureau of foreign commerce, State Department, has been made public. The report is dated at Hong Kong, December 27, and is taken up chiefly with statements to show that American agricultural machinery is not wanted among the farmers of China.

He also calls attention to the utter uselessness of mailing trade papers devoted to the carriage and harness industry to the consulate, saying wittily that he already had mentioned the fact that "we have but three carriages and a hearse here, all of which are in a fair state of preservation." He advises carriage manufacturers to turn their attention to Manila, which, he says, is alive with carriages of every description, and where the demand will increase from year to year, as the roads improve.

PRACTICALLY AT AN END.

Consul General Wildman's View of the Philippine Question.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The last statement made for publication by United States Consul General Rounseville Wildman, who lost his life in the wreck of steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, is printed in the Honolulu Republican of February 14. The Republican says:

Among the more prominent passengers who are passing through Honolulu on the City of Rio de Janeiro is Rounseville Wildman, the present United States consul general at Hong Kong. Mr. Wildman is returning to the States, "just to see how things are looking after a four years' absence" as he expresses it. When asked concerning the situation in the Philippines, Mr. Wildman said:

"Before answering your question, let me use these words in a prefatory way: our present administration has acted most wisely in handling this matter. The Philippine question is practically at an end. If our forces can keep the insurgents under control during the rainy season, and I believe they can, the matter will solve itself. The insurgents are being cut off from all external communication. They find it harder and harder to secure foodstuffs. They long ago were prevented from receiving anything in the way of firearms. They have scarcely any powder, and in order to carry on their warfare fill their shells with the heads of matches. The force generated by the detonation of this material is of sufficient force to drive a ball through an inch plank.

"Aguinaldo, I believe, is dead. There is considerable dispute as to this, but from indications I am inclined to believe that he is no more. General Sandico, chief of Aguinaldo's staff, is trading in Aguinaldo's name, and is in a very unhappy plight. It was he who issued the proclamation to the insurgents to kill all foreign women and children. We have the proclamation in his own handwriting. He is making threats over Aguinaldo's name, and seeking for peace at the same time, declaring that if terms advantageous to the rebel foreign protectorate were not made the war would be renewed with much severity.

"To prophecy the future of China," Mr. Wildman continued, "is a most difficult thing to do, but I may safely hazard this: China will be divided into five distinct divisions, and to those it will again revert. There is absolutely no sympathy between the northern and southern portions of the Flowery Kingdom. In the north a Caucasian's life is never safe; in the south he may travel anywhere with impunity."

MRS. NATION ENDORSED.

Colorado Prohibitionists See in Her Work the End of Saloon Rule.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 27.—At the state conference of the Prohibition party a resolution endorsing the work of Mrs. Nation was passed, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Prohibitionists of Colorado, in state convention assembled, heartily endorse the work of Mrs. Carrie Nation of Kansas, believing that it will be the beginning of the end of saloon rule in the United States. We pray that God may spare her life and speed the great work that she has begun."

WOULD MAKE HIM PAY DEARLY.

Mrs. Nation Refuses Use of Her Name for a New Cigar.

LEOMINSTER, Mass., Feb. 27.—A cigar maker of this town, who conceived the project of naming one of his brands after Mrs. Nation on account of the prominent position which that woman now occupies in the public mind, and who wrote to Mrs. Nation asking her consent to such step, will not carry out his plan. A postal card from Mrs. Nation, very brief and pointed, makes known that woman's disapproval of the cigar maker's idea. The communication, which, although disappointing, is highly prized by the men who received it, follows: "If any one should dare put my name on a brand of a death-dealing, hellish cigar, I would make him pay for it dearly.

"CARRIE NATION.

"Topeka, Kas., in Jail, Feb. 21."

VETERANS REFUSE TO PARADE.

Displeased with Their Position in the Inaugural Procession.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—According to a Herald special from Washington, General Daniel E. Sickles, who was appointed marshal of the Fourth division of the inaugural parade, which was to consist of the Grand Army of the Republic and other veteran organizations, declared last night that he had no command, because the veterans had refused to parade. The reason, it is said, for their withdrawal is that they are displeased with the position assigned them in the line. They insisted on being either the escort to the President or having the right of line.

Prominent Musician Dead.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Adolph F. Dohn, one of the organizers and the first leader of the Apollo Musical Club, and for many years a prominent figure in musical circles, is dead of stomach troubles. He was born in Germany in 1836 and came to America in 1853.

Croker to Return for the Campaign.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Richard Croker says he will return to America in good time to take part in the coming campaign.

Two Offers of a Library for Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 27.—A few days ago Andrew Carnegie offered to build a public library here, provided this city furnished a site. Martin Ryerson of Chicago, a native of Grand Rapids, has now offered to build a library to cost $150,000. Mr. Ryerson has already given a city park valued at $85,000.

Oakland Street Car Consolidation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—The Call says: The recent consolidation of the street car lines of Oakland was accomplished by the Pacific Improvement Company selling all the lines of the Oakland Railroad Company to the Oakland Transit Company. The sum is placed at $1,500,000.

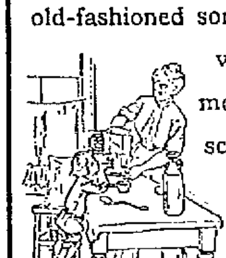
THE MILES-CORBIN FEUD.

[H. A. Coolidge, in Ainslee's.]

It was largely a matter of temperament that when the Spanish war came Adjutant General Corbin should have been a more welcome visitor at the White House, and a more agreeable counsellor [to the] Secretary of War than Miles. He was indefatigable, resourceful and hopeful. He made the best of existing conditions, and strove bravely to turn inconveniences to good account. He kept his head and his temper, helped to smooth over the rough places; never rubbed anybody's fur the wrong way. Miles was so constituted that he could not adapt himself to the conditions. He had splendid conceptions of how the war ought to be fought; he mapped out plans of campaign which were dazzling and impossible; he was forever making suggestions which would revolutionize everything, and advancing propositions so brilliant in conception that the return to actualities was melancholy. Miles' theories were all built not upon what really was, but upon what he thought ought to be. If conditions had been perfect, if the administrative system of the army had been ideal, if the United States had gone into the war equipped with every conceivable preparation, then Miles would have been in his element, and might have scored a great success. But he failed to recognize what others in responsible places realized from the beginning—that it was not a question of doing the very best thing conceivable, but a question, rather, of doing the best thing possible amid discouraging surroundings. And so it happened that Miles dropped out of sympathy with the men with whom he ought to have co-operated.

The first coolness came at the White House. The President grew more and more out of patience with the tone which Miles assumed. He confided to a friend in the early days of the war, when complications were thick and when puzzling problems were presenting themselves hourly for solution, that it gave him the cold shivers every time that Miles was announced, for the general in command was sure to have some discouraging report to make, some querulous criticism to offer, or some utterly impractical scheme to propose. From the White House the disaffection extended to the War Department, and it was not long before Secretary Alger found himself unable to carry on relations with General Miles with any satisfaction to himself or with any hopes of benefiting the service. It is a fact well understood throughout the service that Corbin stuck to Miles longer than either the President or the Secretary of War. He did his best to preserve harmony and to restore a condition of affairs where all could work together. Instead of conspiring to alienate Miles from the President and the Secretary he was trying his best to bring them together. But Miles, piqued by the favor in which Corbin was held, brought himself to believe—whether rightly or not—that the Adjutant General was his evil genius.

The H-O Co's Buckwheat is the good old-fashioned sort, with modern science in it



The Oasis Cattery

Newport, R. I.

FIFTY-THREE FIRST HONORS

Two Seconds, One Third.

STUDS:

Champion "KING MAX" (black), 1st special, Boston, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.
Champion "HIS MAJESTY" (white), 1st, Boston, 1900; Boston, 1901; Philadelphia, 1900; New York, 1901. Special Beresford Club silver medal; best white, male or female, Boston 1901; 2d, Rochester, 1901.
VICTOR (solid blue), 1st, Boston, 1900.
PERLEY (silver white), 1st, Boston, 1900.
TWILIGHT (wonderful imported chinchilla).
GLORY (solid dark silver tail).
POLARIS (white, amber eyes).
PACEMAKER (brown tabby), 1st, Philadelphia, two Beresford silver medals, Philadelphia, 1900.
ASPIRANT (cream) 1st, Philadelphia.
PAN CUPID (white), 1st, Philadelphia.

QUEENS:

CHAMPION COSSET (smoke), 1st, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 1st, Boston, 1901; 1st, New York, 1901; silver Beresford Club medal; best smoke, male or female, at Philadelphia, Boston and Rochester; silver cup, best female in show, Philadelphia, 1900.
CHAMPION MAGIC (black), 1st, Boston, 1900; 1st, Boston, 1901; 2d, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 1st, New York, 1901; two silver Beresford Club medals; best black, male or female, Philadelphia, 1900, and Boston, 1901.
JEWEL (imported, white with blue eyes), 1st, Philadelphia, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; 2d, Boston, 1901; silver medal, Philadelphia, best white, male or female.
MISS INDIA (solid tortoise shell), 1st, Boston, 1900; 1st, Rochester, 1901; Beresford Club medal, best long-haired cat not white, blue, silver, smoke or tabby, at Rochester; silver cup and two medals, best long-haired female in show, at Rochester.
MADRIGAL (solid tortoise shell), 1st, New York, 1901.
CINDERELLA, 1st, New York, 1901.

The above records every cat shown from

THE OASIS CATTERY.

CLOTHING.

Overcoat Reduction.

No. 5644	Brown Beaver,	$26.00, now $20.00
No. 5053	Crombie's Oxford Elysian,	$28.00, now $22.00
No. 1926	Brown Worumbo,	$27.00, now $18.00
No. 1929	Black Ratina,	$28.00, now $17.00
No. 8045	Wide Wale Diagonal,	$33.00, now $20.00
No. 6261	Scotch Freeze Ulster,	$30.00, now $20.00

W. C. LANGLEY & SON,

174 Thames Street.

I will sell a few remaining Overcoatings at a low price for cash.

OTTO, 244 Thames Street.

"Our Display"

This year of

Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas,

Everything you expect to find in a first-class men's furnishing store—outranks our previous efforts

NEIL McLENNAN,

TAILOR AND MEN'S OUTFITTER,

208 Thames St., U. S. Hotel Building.

Speaking of Dress

Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?

Come in and let me show you a complete line of the above goods.

I. K. McLENNAN, 196 Thames St.

COAL AND WOOD



They eclipse all other kinds of coal in this market for range and furnace use—

Jeddo, Lehigh and Pittston White Ash.

That is the verdict of about all who use our coals. They give more satisfaction in use than any coal you can burn, and besides they don't cost you a cent more than poorer coal.

The Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family

COAL

Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre,

Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine WOOD.

Pinniger & Manchester

141 Thames St. Perry Mill Wharf.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

M. S. HOLM,

AGENT FOR

White Star, Anchor and Dominion Line Atlantic Steamers.

Drafts on the Old Country for Sale

ALSO Agent for PITT & SCOTT'S FOREIGN EXPRESS.

Parcels, packages received and forwarded to any part of the WORLD.

186 THAMES STREET.

Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.

—FROM—

Fall River to Philadelphia Direct,

Every Wednesday and Saturday,

At 6 P. M., connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the South and West. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.

Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery

Mark goods WINSOR LINE.

For rates and other information apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N.Y., N.H. & H. R.R.

or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Derrick Wharf, Fall River.

E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.

H. L. DENEGAN, Gen'l Freight Agent.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

JOHN WHIPPLE,

Real Estate and Insurance,

28 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.

NEW YORK AGENTS

E. S. WILLARD,

(L. L. LORILLARD, JR.,)

509 FIFTH AVENUE.

For Sale.

Three Desirable Lots

On Prospect Hill Street.

By DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE.

Building Lots

On several streets, for sale on easy terms. PECKHAM, WARNER & STRONG, 111 Broadway, New York City.

For Sale.

Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.

Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.

All modern improvements.
For terms apply to

WM. G. WARD, JR.,

160 THAMES STREET.

INSURANCE

Of every description written at reduced rates in strongest companies.

A. S. SHERMAN,

MERCHANTS BANK.

YOUR POLICY in force or run out?

Insurance

Is good protection against loss by

FIRE.

CLARENCE A. HAMMETT, Agent,

223 THAMES STREET.

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TOURO DINING ROOMS,

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT.
CATERING A SPECIALTY.

Dinners served on American or European plan. Oysters, Scallops and Clams fresh every day. Home-made bread and pies for sale.

J. T. ALLEN & CO., Props.

Telephone 114.

Broadway Restaurant,

29 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

THORBURN'S CELEBRATED AND RELIABLE SEEDS.

My new and reliable Thorburn's seeds have arrived and I am now able to fill any orders for pure and strictly fresh seeds.

I always have on hand all kinds of Tin, Earthen and Woodenware, Lamp Chimneys and Lantern Globes, etc.; also Lime, Ferns and Rubber Plants, Plantas, Jadoo Fibre and Sheep Fertilizer to make them grow.

My car of Aroostook County "Seed Potatoes" is already bought and I am now taking orders for same for future delivery.

I am sole agent for Chittenden's Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer.

H. L. DeBLOIS, 80 Broadway.

Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after DEC. 21, 1900, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 6:15 p. m. Return 6:12, [illegible] a. m.; 12:18, 3:12, 4:16, 6:00, [illegible]. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, [illegible] 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00, 6:15 p. m. [illegible] SOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 7:00, 9:00, [illegible] a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. BRISTOL, [illegible] TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, [illegible] p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. HYANNIS, 11:00 a. m. [illegible] m. PROVINCETOWN, 3:00 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, [illegible] 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 p. m. [illegible] BURG and stations on Northern Division, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00 p. m. LOWELL, 11:00 [illegible] 3:00 p. m. COTTAGE CITY, 11:00 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 8:20, 9:00, 11:00 a. m.; [illegible] 5:00 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7:00, 11:00 [illegible] 3:00, 5:00 p. m. Return 6:27, 8:15 a. m.; [illegible] 6:28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7:00, 11:00 [illegible] 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH Grove, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, [illegible] Village, and Taunton, 7:00, 11:00 a. m.; [illegible] 5:00, 6:15 p. m. New Bedford, 7:00, 11 [illegible] 5 p. m.

a Boat from Fall River.
e Wharf Station.

A. C. KENDALL, Gen'l. Pass. Agt., Boston.
C. PETER CLARK, Gen'l. Supt., Boston.

Providence, Fall River & Newport

STEAMBOAT CO.

LEAVE NEWPORT FOR

Providence

Wed. days only, 8 A. M. Leave Providence, Newport, week days only, 4 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 50c.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only [illegible] way.

B. BUFFUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co

From foot of Market Square, Newport

October 1, 1900.

Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail

Will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10 a. m. (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:50, 2:00, 3:30, 5 p. m. (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M. (U. S. Mail), 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 P. M. (U. S. Mail), 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12 [illegible] P. M.

LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1 [illegible] P. M.

Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.

IN EFFECT NOV. 5, 1900.

Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.

Leave Newport—***7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15

Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, *7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, *10:15 P. M.

*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.

More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.

Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected by long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of the company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.

R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission.

A fine orchestra on each.

Leave Newport week days only, 9:15 p. m. Due New York 7 a. m.

Returning—From New York, steamers leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days only, at 5:30 p. m. Eastward steamers touch at Newport, remaining there until 3:45 a. m. before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, [illegible] street, J. L. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.

O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r. Agent, N. Y.

For Block Island.

Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain [illegible], leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M. Returning leave [illegible] and Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible] A. M. Leave Newport for Providence Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"THE WICKFORD ROUTE."

IN EFFECT NOV. 1, 1900.

LEAVE	A M	P M	P M	P M
Newport,	*10:50	*1:20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence, arr.,	11:50	3:15	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston, arr.,	1:15	4:34	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York, arr.,	4:20	6:53	11:01	[illegible]
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston,		10:03	[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence,		11:14	[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:00	[illegible]	[illegible]
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.

|| Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, [illegible] A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, [illegible] A. M.

For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or [illegible] Transfer Co.'s office, 20 Bellevue avenue.

C. P. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above, opposite Newport Reading Room.

BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,

20 Mill Street.

A home-like and comfortable place for [illegible] permanent or transient.

GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

Special Notice

As I am moved and about settled in [my new] place of business, 192 Thames street, [I will] on opening and to make money, [illegible] ask all of my customers to please stop on Saturday, 23d inst., to receive a plant [or] of flowers free of charge.

H. J. Hass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Position by young lady as bookkeeper or cashier; good reference. Address Box 24, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by Swedish girl to do general housework or chamberwork. Reference. Address Box 45, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Salesman to handle a complete line of Lubricating Oils, Greases and Specialties. Best on the market. Good commission. Harvard Refining Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Lady cashier, with some knowledge of bookkeeping. Good permanent position. State experience and reference. Address Box 15, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A plain cook. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Competent woman for children's nurse. Apply 7 Whitfield court.

WANTED—Strong white girl to assist with the care of a baby; one to make her home with the family. Address Box 63, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A girl for general housework, to go into the country, in Connecticut. Small family. Must be good cook and laundress. Apply at 31 Brinley street, between 7 and 8 in the evening.

WANTED—A girl or woman to do second work and to assist in the care of children. Apply at 203 Broadway, between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Saturday, Feb. 23, pocketbook, either on Spring street, between Franklin and Mill, or Upper Mill street. Box 45, Jamestown, R. I.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

WANTED—Permanent board and one nice room, by two respectable young men, located between Touro street and John street. Private family; reasonable terms. Box 4, Daily News Office.

BOARDING—Large rooms, gas and furnace heat in each room; rates moderate. Reeves, Webster street, between Spring and Thames streets.

TO RENT—Upper tenement at 16 Calvert street. City water. Apply H. P. Reeney, 261 Thames street.

MASSAGE.

Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Late to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 205 Spring street. Telephone 375-4.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.

General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. C. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring street. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse.

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements.

15 Newport Avenue.

PROVISIONS.



Saturday, Feb. 23, 1901.

Pork to Roast, 10c. a lb.

Fresh Hams, Shoulders, Heads, etc. Legs of Mutton, (yearlings), 12c. a lb. Forequarters of Mutton, 7c. a lb., Mutton Chops, 2 pounds 25c., Beef Steak, 2 pounds 25c., Best Rib Roasts of beef, 16c. a lb. Other Cuts from 5c. per lb. Turkeys, 12c. a lb., Chickens 15c., Fowl, 15c. Sweet Potatoes, Celery, Kale, Water Cress, New Cabbage and Bermuda Onions.

Levi Norbury,

Cor. Thames & Marlboro Streets.

Telephone 155-2.

Selected Island Eggs.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,

103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

FANCY

Philadelphia Chickens

Dandelions, String Beans,
Tomatoes, Egg Plants,
South'n Lettuce, Celery,
New Beets, New Potatoes.

—AT THE—

SEA SIDE MARKET.

THE CELEBRATED

Sweet Briar Hams

FOR OUR

Philadelphia and NewYork Trade.

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 Washington Square.

Telephone 240.

Just received, a good lot of

Maine Early Rose Potatoes,

Which I will sell at 75c. a bushel.

Fresh Eggs, 22c. a dozen; large Turkeys, 12c. lb. All kinds of meat and groceries at David's Market, 108 Thames Street. WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS.

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright's

Rubber Tires.

J. B. BACHELLER,

Langley's Wharf, Newport, R. I.

We have a pure, sweet

APPLE CIDER.

Weber's German Malt Extract.

PELEG BRYER,

25 & 27 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

ELECTION OF SENATORS

Desire Spreading For a Change in Methods.

States Unrepresented Because of Legislature Deadlocks.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—While it is too late in the session to take any action, the possibility of two states being entirely without representation in the senate in the next congress—Delaware and Nebraska—and also vacancies in Montana and Oregon, by reason of the legislatures failing to elect, has renewed the talk about some provision being necessary to prevent the recurrence of such situations. There have been during the past ten years a great many vacancies of this kind. Delaware, Oregon and Montana have had previous experiences, and there have been vacancies in Pennsylvania, Wyoming and Utah for the same cause. The fact that legislatures do not do their duty is, of course, chargeable to the state, and the state is the loser by not having its full representation. But states are in no position to punish legislators for not performing their constitutional duty. Senator Hoar had a proposition in the last session to provide that after a week's balloting a plurality of the legislature should elect. This is to prevent the growing desire on the part of the people and their representatives in Washington for a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people. If these vacancies do occur and two states are actually without representation and two states with only half of their representation, it is more than likely that some action will be taken to prevent such conditions in the future.

Responsibility For Appropriations.

While there is a great deal of talk during this session of congress about the extravagant expenditures there is also a question as to the responsibility, and it is noticed that the Republicans do not share it all. Probably as long as there are debates upon this question there will be assertions made by the Republicans that the Democrats were equally responsible for the large appropriations, because they, in a large measure, forced the Spanish war and that the results of that war are what have caused large appropriations during the past few years. We hear it in both senate and house whenever the question of enormous expenditures is mentioned. The Democrats retort that if the government would withdraw from the Philippines there would be no necessity for this vast expenditure for maintaining the army and navy and other expenses which follow our present policy.

Jessie Benton Fremont.

Senator Bard of California has interested himself a great deal in a claim which Jessie Benton Fremont, wife of the "Pathfinder" and daughter of the great Missouri statesman, has against the government. Many years ago Mrs. Fremont invested in property in San Francisco, paying $40,000 for it. She built a house upon it that cost $12,000. Some years after the government took the property and made it a part of the Presidio, the famous military reservation near San Francisco, demolishing Mrs. Fremont's house and acquiring the land. It appears that there is some difficulty in getting this claim allowed, and it will be necessary to pass a bill for Mrs. Fremont because there was some defect in her title. It is quite a long story about the way the property was acquired, but this much is known to Senator Bard and to others who have looked into the case, that Mrs. Fremont paid her money in good faith and occupied the property until the government took it, and probably would still be in possession if it had not been taken by the government. Mrs. Fremont is now a very old lady. She has one daughter that has never married. While Mrs. Fremont draws a pension it will cease at the time of her death, and the daughter, who is also quite elderly, will be left entirely destitute.

A Great Change.

There are but seven Democrats in the senate who were members of that body in 1893. These, with the time of their entering the senate, are: Cockrell (Mo.), 1875; Morgan (Ala.), 1877; Daniel (Va.), 1877; Vest (Mo.), 1879; Jones (Ark.), 1885; Berry (Ark.), 1885; Bate (Tenn.), 1887. All but one took their seats March 4 of the year given. This list does not include Senators Caffery of Louisiana and Lindsay of Kentucky, who entered the senate during the year 1893 and whose terms expire on the 4th of March. The years 1893-4 were the high water mark of the Democracy in the senate. In those years they had a majority, and many men who were figures of prominence in the Democratic party have retired to private life or died. There were Hill and Murphy of New York, Smith of New Jersey, Gorman of Maryland, Faulkner of West Virginia, Gray of Delaware, Voorhees and Turpie of Indiana, Brice of Ohio, Palmer of Illinois, Vilas of Wisconsin, Ransom of North Carolina, Call and Pasco of Florida, Harris of Tennessee, Butler of South Carolina, Pugh of Alabama, George and Walthall of Mississippi, White of Louisiana, Coke and Mills of Texas, besides others who were not as prominent in the affairs of the nation as those named. Many of those who have retired from the senate are still in active political life. Two—White and Gray—are on the bench, while Brice, Voorhees, Harris, George, Walthall and Palmer are dead.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

VIOLET CULTURE.

Raising the Purple Beauties an Agreeable Occupation for Women.

[Boston Herald.]

Seventy-five million violets will have been produced and sold in this country by the time the Easter holidays are over. Representing a value of at least $750,000, they will contribute not only to the wealth of the dealers, but will put many a large, round dollar into the pockets of the industrious and enterprising persons who grow them; for the business of raising violets has become of great importance within the last few years. New York and New Jersey being at the present time immense producers of these dainty blossoms. In fact, more violets are grown in the vicinity of New York than anywhere else in the world, unless exception be made of the neighborhood of Poughkeepsie, which is a most important centre for the industry.

There are violet farms all around New York, the largest and most prosperous ones being on Long Island and in Westchester county. During the last few years fortunes have been made in the business, the bulk of the blossoms being grown in hothouses, though considerable quantities are produced by growers who, not possessing much capital, utilize cold frames and send their output to market in small quantities. Worn out farms in Virginia are being converted into violet plantations, and so great is the demand for flowers of this kind that the production is likely to be doubled, or even trebled, within the next decade.

Violets have never been so popular as they are today. They are the corsage flowers par excellence, few others being worn. Whereas a few years ago roses were offered by the fashionable young man to his lady love for a posy, now he sends her a bunch of purple beauties that are even more costly perhaps. One cannot buy enough violets to make any sort of show for less than $5, and a good-sized bunch in midwinter will cost $10 or $15, with a ribbon of purple satin to tie them and a handkerchief of lace to fold about the stems. The lace is real lace, too, though sometimes imitated in paper.

Many women have been induced to take up the business of violet growing, and have been very successful. From their view-point it has several notable advantages, inasmuch as it requires very little capital and not much experience, while the work involved is both light and agreeable. Of course, where greenhouses, heated by steam and otherwise equipped for the production of violets, are concerned, the first investment is necessarily large, and the beginner, if not prepared to put a lot of money into the enterprise at the start, must be contented to utilize cold frames—that is to say, shallow frames of wood placed on the ground and covered over with glass sashes.

Four boards will make a frame, and the sashes may be bought for $1.15 apiece. Beyond this first investment there is very little expense involved. The writer is acquainted with a young woman who has more than 400 sashes, under which violets are grown all winter. Her entire stock of plants came originally from one small pot that she bought. The plants are made to multiply by cutting off, in spring, the offshoots which put out from the centre. These offshoots are potted separately and left to grow in a partly shaded place all summer, and in September they are ready to be set out under the sashes.

The plants begin blooming in October, and the flowers are picked every day until spring. They must always be plucked in the afternoon late, and it is desirable to get them to market by the next morning. If the grower is not more than six hours from a large city there is no trouble in managing this, and, if the flowers are fresh and good there is no trouble in disposing of them. In fact, the demand is always much greater than the supply, and the dealers are constantly looking out for first-rate violets, being eager to pay good prices for them in cash. Sometimes they will pay as much as $2.50 a hundred, about Christmas or during the Easter holidays, and fine ones will always bring at least a cent apiece.

That there is money in the business at this rate is easily seen, when it is explained that the average plant will produce 50 or more good violets during the winter season. But in this kind of work intelligence and industry are quite as essential as in any other sort of occupation, and the person who uses common sense and is willing to take some trouble is a sure winner.

One thing she must do is to study the special requirements of her market, inasmuch as every city has its own special demand with regard to flowers, even to the way in which they are to be bunched. The grower ought to do them up in bunches of 50, handling them as little as possible, and wrapping them in paraffine paper. No water must touch them after they are picked, because it will take away their fragrance. They must be forwarded to the dealer in wooden or pasteboard boxes.

Meritorious literary stuff is often rejected, but good violets never. That is one reason why it will pay a woman better to grow violets than to write for a living. When a dealer has received a few bunches of first-rate violets from a new source of supply, he will promptly demand more of them, and the grower will have every encouragement to go ahead. Professor B. T. Galloway of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, who has made violets his special hobby, says that 100 sashes of violets will yield an annual profit of at least $700. One woman can easily manage that many, and if she will employ a few children to help her with the work of weeding and ventilating the frames she may multiply the number of sashes and her income proportionately.

In May, after the blooming season is over, the plants should be taken up and set out in fresh ploughed ground, which may then be covered with the sashes, and the work is done. The violets will begin blooming again in the following October, and the market will demand its new supply. But this does not mean that no care is required.

The plants must be constantly watered and weeded, and every day in winter the sashes must be lifted a bit, though never taken off, to ventilate the frames. The ventilation is necessary to prevent the plants from being scorched, and in cold weather mats of gunny sacking, lined with straw, should be laid over the sashes to prevent freezing, while earth should be banked up around the frames as an additional protection. In summer, screens of laths or brush suspended above the frames on posts will defend the plants from too much sun.

The location selected for growing violets in cold frames should be sheltered from the fierce northwest wind, and ought to be on high ground, where the drainage is good, so that rain water may flow away and not cause the roots of the plants to rot by rendering the earth soggy. The soil should be a good loam, with an admixture of one-fourth part of, well rotted cow manure.

When the runners begin' to appear, they must be cut off. Any land that will grow potatoes when enriched by a fertilizer is excellent for the growing of violets. One last thing worth mentioning is that the plants should be set about nine inches apart, with the same distance between the rows.

The two kinds of violets now chiefly grown for market are the Marie Louise and the Lady Hume Campbell. These are both hardy and prolific, and also extremely fragrant. Unfortunately, a deadly disease of a fungous character has recently attacked the cultivated violets in this country, and has caused great loss to the growers—so much so, indeed, that the Department of Agriculture has recently made a special inquiry into the subject, and has published in a bulletin just issued recommendations as to the treatment of the trouble. Complaints of this kind are hard to deal with, because they are engendered by spores that float in the air.

Thus far the disease in question does not seem to have been inclined to attack the California violet, which on this account is recommended by some growers as preferable either to the Lady Hume Campbell or the Marie Louise. This blossom from the Pacific coast, like most vegetable products in that part of the world, is extraordinarily large, being sometimes as big as a silver dollar. It is also very sweet, and has a remarkably long stem. Besides, it has the advantage of being extremely prolific, a single plant sometimes yielding several hundred blooms. Plants of the California violet may be obtained in spring from any florist.

Violets have been improved to a wonderful extent by cultivation, both in size and in respect to perfume. When properly handled and sprinkled with water, they will last two or three days. Wrapped in paraffine paper they will stay fresh in an icebox for a week. Recently Yale University adopted the violet as its college flower, and at football games the sisters and sweethearts interested in behalf of the New Haven team are profusely decorated with bunches of the purple blossoms.

The long stems of the California violets are an important point in their favor, from the dealers' point of view, and should recommend them to growers. Bouquets of white violets are frequently worn nowadays by bridesmaids, and are growing in popularity. For single violets there is also an increasing demand; they have long been popular in Europe, though not so much so as on this side of the water.

THE WOMAN "HAMLET."

[W. D. Howells, in Harper's.]

The strongest reason against any woman Hamlet is that it does violence to an ideal. Literature is not so rich in great imaginary masculine types that we can afford to have them transformed to women and after seeing Mme. Bernhardt's Hamlet no one can altogether liberate himself from the fancy that the Prince of Denmark was a girl of uncertain age with crises of mannishness in which she did not seem quite a lady. Hamlet is in nothing more a man than in the things to which as a man he found himself unequal for as a woman he would have been easily superior to them. If we could suppose him a woman as Mme. Bernhardt, in spite of herself, invites us to do, we could only suppose him to have solved his perplexities with the delightful precipitation of his putative sex. As the niece of a wicked uncle, who in that case would have had to be a wicked aunt, wedded to Hamlet's father hard upon the murder of her mother, she would have made short work of her vengeance. No fine scruples would have delayed her; she would not have had a moment's question whether she had not better kill herself; she would heave out with her bodkin and ended the doubt by passing it through her aunt's breast.

To be sure, there would then have been no play of Hamlet, as we have it, but a Hamlet like that imagined, a frankly feminine Hamlet, Mme. Bernhardt could have rendered wonderfully. It is in attempting a masculine Hamlet that she transcends the imaginable and violates an ideal. It is as if Sir Henry Irving were to play Lady Macbeth, or Mr. John Hare were to play Mrs. Ebbsmith, or Mr. John Drew should do Lady Teazle. It is not thinkable. After you have seen it done, you say, as Mr. Clemens is said to have said of bicycling: "Yes, I have seen it, but it's impossible. It doesn't stand to reason."

A GOOD DEAL OF NONSENSE

About "Blood Purifiers" and "Tonics."

Every drop of blood, every bone, nerve and tissue in the body can be renewed in but one way, and that is, from wholesome food properly digested. There is no other way and the idea that a medicine in itself can purify the blood the blood or supply new tissues and strong nerves is ridiculous and on a par with the folderol that dyspepsia or indigestion is a germ disease or that other fallacy, that a weak stomach which refuses to digest food can be made to do so, by irritating and inflaming the bowels by pills and cathartics.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure indigestion, sour stomach, gas and bloating after meals, because they furnish the digestive principles which weak stomachs lack, and unless the deficiency of pepsin and diastase is supplied it is useless to attempt to cure stomach trouble by the use of "tonics," "pills" and "cathartics" which have absolutely no digestive power, and their only effect is to give a temporary stimulation.

One grain of the active principles in Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat, eggs and similar foods and experiments have shown that they will do this in a glass bottle at proper temperature, but of course are much more effective in the stomach.

There is probably no remedy so universally used as Stuart's Tablets because it is not only the sick and ailing, but well people who use them at every meal to insure perfect digestion and assimilation of the food.

People who enjoy fair health take Stuart's Tablets as regularly as they take their meals, because they want to keep well. Prevention is always better than cure and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do both; they prevent indigestion and they remove it where it exists. The regular use of one or two of them after meals will demonstrate their merit and efficiency better than any other argument.

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This company receives deposits subject to check at sight, and Pays Interest upon daily balances of $300 and over.

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For sums of money that are to remain for a considerable length of time, Certificates of Deposit will be issued, with interest as agreed upon.

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Moneys received on this account, which combines the advantages of Savings Banks, with Additional Security of the Capital Stock of this company. Quarters commence the 15th days of February, May, August and November. Deposits on or before the 15th of those months draw interest from the first. Dividends payable Feb. 16 and Aug. 16.

The Company has the largest capital of any banking institution in Rhode Island—20 per cent of which is under the provisions of its charter deposited in approved securities with the State Treasurer.

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COMMERCIAL WHARF.

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The crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. Box 153.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 40½, Amalgamated Copper 91, Atchison 56¼, American Tin Plate 64, Burlington 144½, Baltimore & Ohio 88, Brooklyn Transit 74½, Continental Tobacco 48¼, Erie 27½, Erie first preferred 63½, Federal Steel 41¾, Louisville 92, Northern Pacific 83½, Rock Island 123¾, Reading 20, St. Paul 154, Sugar 130½, Southern preferred 77½, Southern Pacific 44, Tennessee Coal & Iron 52½, Tobacco 121, and Union Pacific 88⅜.

10—Price changes in the Steel stocks at the opening were generally small and divided between gains and losses, but the stocks fluctuated very uncertainly after the opening. Gains were lost and losses were recovered. Federal Steel preferred opened wide at 88 to ½, compared with 87 last night. American Hoop was up a point, while American Tin Plate was off a point. National Tube opened up a fraction and then dropped 1½. The changes in the Railroad list were small and mixed. General Electric fell 1½.

11—Operations in the Steel stocks were confusing on efforts to effect relative values of the constituent companies to that of the new stock issue. Preferred stocks were bought and advanced from 1 to 2 points. Some of the common issues were supported but others were liquidated, Steel & Wire falling to 40½ and National Tube losing 2¼. These diverse movements unsettled other stocks and declines followed. Brooklyn Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway dipped sharply, and an opening gain of a point in St. Paul was more than wiped out. Tobacco, after reacting to 120¾, was marked up to 122, and later yielded to near the lowest. All the common Steel stocks were then bid up about a point, which steadied the general market temporarily. At 11 o'clock Sugar, Brooklyn Transit and the Steel stocks were being sold freely and ruling generally at the lowest.

Noon—Money on call, nominally at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3¾ @ 4½ per cent; sterling exchange, steady at $4.87½ @ ⅝ for demand and $4.83¾ @ 4 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½ @ 5 and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¼ @ ¾; silver certificates, 61½ @ 63; bar silver, 60¾; Mexican dollars, 49; government bonds, firmer. Sugar and Brooklyn Transit suffered losses of 2¾ and 2½ respectively before support appeared, and Steel & Wire, Tin Plate and Smelting were also especially weak. Large blocks of St. Paul were then bought on a rising scale up to 154½. Many good rallies were made in sympathy. Amalgamated Copper was in good demand and advanced 1½. Bonds were firm.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.

	Noon.
Atchison	55¾
Atchison preferred	88
Canada Southern	56¾
Chi. B. & Q.	144¾
C. C. C. & St. Louis	76⅝
Del. & Hudson, ex. div.	164
Del. & Lackawanna	194
Erie	27¼
Illinois Central	130¾
Lake Shore	210¼
Louis. & Nash.	91¾
Manhattan	117
Met. Traction	160⅛
Missouri Pacific	88⅝
Mo. K. & T.	20¼
N. J. Central	156
N. Y. Central	143½
No. Pacific	82½
No. Pacific Pfd.	87¼
Northwestern	172½
Ontario & W.	31
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	30
Rock Island	123⅞
St. Paul	153¾
St. Paul Pfd.	189¾
So. Pacific	43¾
Texas & Pacific	24½
Union Pacific	87¼
Union Pacific Pfd.	88¾
Wabash	17¼
Wheeling & L. E.	13⅝
Adams Express	150
Wells Fargo Express	138
American Spirits	2½
American Tobacco	121⅛
Continental Tobacco	48
Continental Tobacco preferred.	97⅞
General Electric	211
Lead	15½
Pacific Mail	29
Pullman Palace Car	197
Sugar Refining	123¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	52⅞
Leather	12¼
U. S. Rubber	19
Western Union	86⅜

	Closing.
Am. F. Car Com.	21⅝
Am. Hoop Com.	30½
Am. Sugar Com.	112¾
Am. S. & W. Com.	40⅜
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	96½
Am. Tob Com.	121
Am. Smltg. Com.	49¼
Am. Tin Plate	63
Am. Ice Com.	38¾
Anaconda	44⅛
Atchison Com.	55¾
Atchison Pfd.	88
Balto. & O. Com.	88
Balto. & O. Pfd.	83¾
B'klyn. Rapid Tr.	74½
Canada Southern	56¾
Ches. & Ohio	40¼
Chi. Bur. & Quincy	144⅞
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	154¼
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	123⅝
Chi. & N'western	172½
Col. Fuel & I.	41
Con. Tob. Com.	47¼
Del. & Hudson	163¾
Gt. North'n Pfd.	194½
Fed. Steel Com.	41½
Fed. Steel Pfd.	87⅞
Glucose Sugar	46
Int. Paper Pfd.	73⅛
Louis & Nash	92½
Manhattan Com.	117¾
Met. Traction	160¾
Missouri Pac.	88⅜
Mo. K & T. Pfd.	53¼
Nat. Steel Com.	45¾
Nat. Tube Com.	55¼
N. Y. Central	143½
N. J. Central	156
Norf. & Westn.	46
Nor. Pac. Com.	83½
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	87½
Ont. & Westn.	31¼
Pacific Mail	30
Penna. R. R.	149¾
Peo. Gas. (Chgo).	101⅝
Reading Com.	30½
Reading 1st. Pfd.	70¾
Rep. I & S. Com.	14
Southern Pac.	44⅜
St. L. & S. F. Pfd.	63⅞
Southern Ry. Com.	21⅝
Southern Ry. Pfd.	71⅝
St. L. & S. W. Com.	25½
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	55¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	63¼
Texas Pacific	28¼
Union Pac. Com.	87⅞
Union Pac. Pfd.	88⅜
U. S. Lea. Com.	12½
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	74
U. S. Rubber Com.	19¼
Wabash Pfd.	30
W. & L. E. Com.	14
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	30½
West. Union	86½

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1 Fischer Square Piano. $60

1 New England Organ (pipe top). $50

1 Smith American Organ. $35

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Sweet Spiced Prunes,

Put up nicely in vacuum jars, per jar 25c.

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Why do all the large greenhouse men insist on

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And again, why do all the economical buyers use

"PERRY'S PLYMOUTH"

Coal for kitchen stove use? Always at

PERRY BROTHERS.

SAMPSON SILENT.

His Letter Believed to Have Some Meaning Not Disclosed.

[Boston Herald.]

Rear Admiral Sampson said yesterday that he noticed that certain newspapers were making a great stir over his letter to the Navy Department relating to the commissioning of warrant officers. He intimated that he had expressed his views solely in the interests of the service as he had come to know it and appreciate its requirements, after a lifetime of duty on board ship and ashore. The inference from the admiral's talk was that the matter was utterly an impersonal one with him, and that his only thought was the preservation of discipline in the United States navy and the encouragement of any improvement of its already high standard, especially in regard to the selection of officers.

When the admiral was asked for a statement for publication in regard to the letter—the authorized publication of which may result in an investigation by the Navy Department—he said: "The letter was an official communication. As an officer in the navy, I am forbidden by the regulations to discuss it in any way for publication."

The suggestion in certain newspapers that Admiral Sampson was a "teacup" man is taken by officers and employes of the Boston navy yard as trivial and silly, because he is known in the service not as a "ladies' man," but, somewhat like Captain Mahan, as a sort of professor emeritus chiefly brains for the last dozen years.

Officers in the navy yard and close friends of the admiral in Boston, who have reread his letter to the Navy Department and taken part in lively conversations over it, have made many inferences as to "the meaning" of the document. It has been suggested by several prominent men that the letter as such was not the whole story, that the admiral must have had some motive for writing it; otherwise, they say, he would not have made a great issue over so small a matter in itself as the promotion of a few warrant officers. Two inferences may be made—one, that Admiral Sampson wishes to keep the navy, as such, free from political interference; the other, that the admiral would like to prevent any official legislation or departmental action that may lead in the future to political interference with the navy personnel.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE NAVY.

A Washington special to the New York Tribune says: Admiral Sampson's endorsement on the application of a [illegible] for promotion from the warrant grade to a commission in the navy has been the engrossing subject of discussion in the navy, and while the spirit which is believed by his numerous friends to have animated him is generally supported by officers of every rank the deliverance is deeply deplored and its far-reaching effect is dreaded. Officers believe that it is beyond doubt Sampson's [illegible] to the grade of vice admiral and in all probability the other reward [illegible] by the President on account of the sea campaign in Cuban waters. But this is not regarded in the [illegible] for the Santiago [illegible] as they do the hand[illegible] of so many brave men whose [illegible] was not showy, but none the less [illegible]. There is universal pity that the [illegible] of the greatest [illegible] ever [illegible] should [illegible]

[illegible]

WORK FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

[illegible]

A CARD.

[illegible]

EMIL S. BLUMENKRANZ.

Christian Association, with which we co-operate, is seen in the new building on Governor's island, New York harbor, where soldiers have all the appointments of a clubhouse and athletic headquarters. It was given by Mr. Dodge, and there should be 100 such buildings scattered over this country, to offset the low type of places now open to the men when they are off duty and outside the army posts.

When the sailor comes ashore, his uniform makes him a conspicuous mark, and as after a long cruise he generally has money in large sums he easily becomes a prey to designing persons, while respectable boarding places are closed to him, I understand. Through our Women's Auxiliary, a seven-story structure near the Brooklyn bridge is being erected, where the sailors will be provided with a restaurant, a rifle range, a bowling alley, game rooms, smoking and reading rooms, 200 sleeping rooms, and an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500, the men to pay a small amount for board and lodging. Already there are splendid results at that point. With a much smaller outfit, at the present building, there were 55,000 visitors in 1900; 10,000 meals were served, 16,000 men lodged over night, 750 lockers rented, and $50,000 in deposits saved for the men. Arrangements have now been made with a savings bank, whereby regular interest will be granted on deposits made by the sailors. The navy department of the Young Men's Christian Association will be responsible for the management of the new building.

The auxiliary is supplying traveling libraries, music-boxes, stereopticon and gramophone entertainment outfits, and the usual supply of reading matter to both the soldiers and the sailors. In the Philippines and China, the work is especially helpful to the men in the service.

Our society needs the co-operation of patriotic American women, and we hope many will unite with this movement both by becoming members and in giving practical assistance along the lines indicated. The international committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, to which we are auxiliary, is doing an interesting and helpful work among railroad employes, college students, Indians, and negroes, besides having a number of secretaries abroad, in addition to all that is being done in the army and navy, but we women are at present using our efforts almost entirely for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and for railroad men.

DEATH OF DAVID P. ALBRO.

Mr. David P. Albro, a well known contractor and builder, died at his home on Third street last evening, after a short illness. Mr. Albro was born in Newport October 3, 1819, and had been for nearly half a century engaged in the trade of carpentering, having executed many contracts in the construction of buildings about the city. Although he had been in poor health for a month he had been confined to bed only one day. He was for many years a member of the First Baptist Church. Mr. Albro was a widower, his wife, Phebe Cook Albro, having died in May, 1893. He leaves six children—Ex-Councilman Charles H. Albro, David P. Albro, Jr., Alderman Herbert C. Albro, Mrs. William G. Stevens, wife of City Clerk Stevens, and the Misses Phebe and Laura Albro. Another daughter, Mrs. Edward M. Petzka, died five years ago.

Mr. Albro was the last of eleven children, and was a brother of the late James G. Albro and Stephen S. Albro of this city, Joseph G. Albro of North Attleboro, Mass., Benjamin Albro of Warren, R. I., Mrs. Henry Barker, Mrs. Joseph Nason, Mrs. William D. Southwick, Mrs. Mary Howard, Mrs. Rhoda Dawley and Mrs. Sarah Hubbard.

A NEW BROWN PROFESSOR.

Professor Henry Thatcher Fowler of Knox College, Illinois, has been elected to the chair of Biblical literature and history in Brown University, to succeed Professor Charles Foster Kent. Professor Fowler graduated from Yale University in 1890 and took his Ph. D. there in 1896. He was assistant in Biblical literature at Yale in 1895-96. His work at Knox College has been high and it is confidently expected that the department of Biblical literature at Brown which has grown so remarkably in the last five years, will under his guidance become larger and stronger still. Professor Fowler also succeeded Stagg, the well known athlete, as secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association at Yale, and his practical experience along this line will be valuable to the Young Men's Christian Association interests at Brown.

He is popular not only with students, but is held in high esteem by the faculties at Yale and Knox College. He is secretary of the faculty in the latter institution and his services on several important governing committees have tended to strengthen the standing of Knox in the West. He was called last summer to the presidency of Idaho State University, which offer he declined. He has published many articles in the Journal of Biblical Literature, and is a frequent contributor to Harper's Monthly and other publications.

ARSENIC IN BEER.

[Boston Herald.]

There has been an immense amount of "swearing off" among the beer drinkers of England within a few weeks. No apostle of temperance could have effected so great a reform so suddenly. The brewers themselves have done it, owing to a discovery that many of them have been doctoring their beer with arsenic in a way that frightens people who do not want to die by arsenical poisoning. The fact is the deadly drug has been used with the [illegible] publicity. Coroners' inquests have revealed a practice of poisoning so [illegible] that it would not be unjust to [illegible]. In Manchester there have been 2000 cases of developed arsenical poisoning and at least 36 deaths. At first it was supposed that only one or two brewers had been guilty of [illegible] but arsenic has been detected in the beer manufactured in 15 towns in the midland counties. One of the professors of University College, Liverpool has notified that a calculation of the total amount of arsenic found by the inspectors of the local government board during a period of 20 weeks showed four tons, enough to kill millions of people if doled out into equal doses and administered at once." There is already an immense falling off in the revenues of the beer tax, due to decreased consumption.

PEARY'S ARCTIC BABY.

A White Child Born in the Frozen North and Its Esquimau Companion.

In the March St. Nicholas Mrs. Peary tells of the infancy of the daughter born to her in the Arctic circle, and of the Esquimau child she brought back to the United States.

Far to the north of us, beyond the Arctic circle, she writes, lies a land inhabited by a little tribe of Esquimaux called Arctic Highlanders. These are the most northern people known on the globe. They are entirely dependent on their country for everything they need, and as it is very cold, and part of the year entirely without sunshine, there is very little plant life, and they live only upon the animals, using the meat for food and the skins for their clothing. During the short summer season, when the sun shines, the grass and flowers grow rapidly, the birds come back and build their nests, and alas! the mosquitoes come forth in swarms. But this lasts only a short time.

Here in this wonderful land, in a little black house under a great brown mountain, was found one bright September day, a little snow-white baby girl with big blue eyes. And such a funny house it was where she was found! It was only one story high, the outside was covered with thick black tar paper, the walls were more than a foot thick, and there were lots of windows for such a small house, one wide one running right across the top of the house, just as in a hothouse; this was to enable the inmates to enjoy the sunshine just as long as it lasted.

All round the house was a close veranda, the walls of which were built of boxes of food—biscuits, sugar, coffee and tea, for none of these things, in fact, nothing but meat, could be bought in the country.

Inside the house the little room where the baby was found was lined with soft warm blankets, and a bright carpet on the floor, and there were lots of books, a sewing machine and pictures on the walls. All these things, like the boxes of food outside, had been carried in the big ship which had brought the baby's father and mother to this strange country.

The bed on which the baby lay was covered with soft warm reindeer skins, through which even the terrible cold of the long dark night could not penetrate. One window of the baby's room looked out upon a great glacier, or river of ice, and the other upon high red-and-brown mountains surrounding a bay in which floated lots and lots of icebergs of the strangest and most fantastic shapes, so that you might easily imagine one to be the palace of the frost king, others white ships, and in still others you might see the white face of the frost king himself.

And when the strange people of the land heard that a baby had been found in this home, and that, wonderful to relate, this baby was perfectly white, they came, men, women, and children, hundreds of miles, riding upon sledges drawn by wild, shaggy dogs which looked like wolves, to see the little stranger.

At last, one day late in August, the same big black ship which had brought Ahnighito's father and mother to the snow-land came up the bay—forcing her way through the ice, and throwing it in every direction, just as a snowplow drives through a big drift—and stopped just in front of the house.

Then Ahnighito and her mother took Miss Bill and some of the puppies on board the ship, and it steamed away south again to bring Ahnighito to her grandmother's and to the aunt who had never seen her. * * * By the time that Philadelphia was reached, Ahnighito had begun to talk, and she called Miss Bill "Billybah." By this name she is known among her people today. Billybah was about 12 years old, and never in her life had she seen a house larger than the little one-story black house where Ahnighito was born; never had she seen a bush or a tree, and never a horse or a cow, a wagon or a carriage, and, of course, never a train of cars or a steam engine. She had never had a bath until Ahnighito's mother gave her one on board ship, and she could not understand why she must wash herself and brush her hair every morning.

This little dusky maiden, who was the youngest of her people to reach the land of sunshine and plenty, had everything to learn, just as much as Ahnighito. First, she must learn to talk, for of course she could not speak English; then she must learn to eat, for in the snow-land her people eat nothing but meat. She must learn that meals are served at regular times, that we bathe daily, and retire and arise at given times. All this was new to her, for in her country the people eat whenever they are hungry; they have no tables or chairs, and they never prepare meals. Sometimes when it is very cold, they will eat slices from the chunks of frozen meat which are lying about on the floors of their igloos, and step them in water heated over their lamps. When they are sleepy they curl up anywhere and go to sleep.

Bathing was unknown to them until they saw Ahnighito's father and mother; in fact, they never washed even their faces. But perhaps this was because water is very scarce during the greater part of the year; everything is frozen, and their only fire and light is what they get from their ikkimer (lamp). And this ikkimer, or lamp, is a shallow stone dish, on the centre of which are heaped pieces of blubber (fat), and across the front edge of packed dried moss. This moss acts as a wick, and as the fat melts it is absorbed by the moss, and this is lit with flint and steel. This is the only heat and light to be found in an Esquimau hut at any time.

Billybah had to learn, by sad experience, that she could not put her toys down anywhere in the streets of Washington and find them again hours afterward, as she could do in her own country. Her trunk was a regular Noah's ark. A bit of whatever was given her during her stay was always carefully put into it, to be carried back home and explained to her friends.

In July it was decided that the great ship should sail to the land of the midnight sun to bring home Ahnighito's father, and that Billybah would return to her family. She was very happy at the thought of home, but wished Ahnighito might go too. When she reached the snow-land there was great rejoicing among her people, and feasts were given of fine raw walrus, seal, and bear meat in honor of the young member of the tribe who had been to the land of white folks and had seen the sun rise and set every day for a whole year. About two hours after landing Billybah was seen with a piece of meat weighing about five pounds, enjoying her first "really good meal" in a year!

DEPICTS THE LIFE OF THE TENNESSEE HILLS.

The action of David Higgins's drama, "At Piney Ridge," is laid amid the southeastern ranges of the Blue Ridge mountains. The scenes simply show the rudimentary life of the Tennessee hills as the more somber background of a story, the main action of which is carried forward in the bright atmosphere of Southern home life. It is said to be full of human interest, and not overdrawn either in incident or character, and its men and women to be types familiar to the every-day life of the region depicted in the play, with quite a thread of characteristic comedy to add to the interest. The company is regarded as a powerful one, and the scenery and electrical effects beautiful.

RETURN OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

The Twenty-sixth regiment, which was recruited mainly in New England and of which Captain A. A. Barker of this city is an officer and others from this city are members, will sail from Manila for this country on transport Garonne March 15 and will arrive at San Francisco about April 15. It has not yet been decided whether the regiment will be discharged when it reaches San Francisco or whether it will remain intact until it reaches Plattsburg, N. Y., where it was recruited.

A prominent official of the War Department, speaking of the disbanding of the regiment, said: "While it is possible that the regiment may not be disbanded until it is brought East, I believe that the men will be discharged in San Francisco, as by doing this the government will save a large amount of money. The law limits the standing army to 100,000 men, and it is the intention of the department to discharge the volunteers as soon as possible, for there are 65,000 of them, and as the regular army is being rapidly recruited, if the volunteers are not discharged the law will be violated, as more than 100,000 men will be on the rolls. While it is not necessary to discharge the volunteer army until June 30, the department is discharging them as rapidly as possible, because they are paying two men for one man's work. Each man when discharged will receive his back pay and all the clothing money which he has not drawn. He is allowed by the government four cents mileage from the point where he is discharged to his home. As some of them will travel second-class or buy cut-rate tickets, they can save a large portion of their mileage."

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

[New York Times.]

Press despatches from Havana report that the proposition to be considered by the committee, on relations of the constitutional convention contains these three provisions: First, Cuba is not to be used as a base of war operations against the United States; second, the commercial treaty shall provide, so far as possible, for free trade between the two countries; third, Cuba shall make no foreign treaties jeopardizing her independence. It will be observed that these engagements mean nothing at all. Probably the committee will not seriously offer them as a definition of the relations of Cuba to the United States. We are justified in supposing that the constitutional convention will make some intelligent attempt to meet the reasonable demands of the United States for guarantees as to the two most fruitful sources of apprehended trouble—the power to create debt and the power to make treaties.

Probably very few if any members of the constitutional convention are able to recall the fact that it was the debts of Mexico that furnished the pretext for the intervention of France, England and Spain in the affairs of that republic in 1861, which led to the setting up by Napoleon III of Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, and very nearly brought about a war between the United States and France. Possibly some Americans have forgotten that grave international incident; and there are evidently others who would have this government create upon the basis of the Teller resolution a situation full of similar perils.

Comonfort, the constitutionally elected president of Mexico, had been driven from the capital by Zuloaga, who, proving unpopular, was forced to relinquish the powers of the government into the hands of Miramon, who ruled without shadow of lawful authority or any regard for principle or the public welfare. Bonds to the amount of $15,000,000 were issued by him through the agency of a Swiss speculator named Jecker, on which $750,000 was realized. Frenchmen having taken over the bonds from Jecker, the face of the loan and $12,-500,000 for damages to the property of French subjects in Mexico figured in the amount France set out to collect by force. England and Spain withdrew from the undertaking soon after the landing of the troops, perceiving that the designs of France transcended the limits of the convention of London, by which the three powers bound themselves not to seek any acquisition of territory or to attempt to control the action of the Mexicans in choosing their own form of government.

Napoleon III, however, in his letter of instruction to General Forey, had declared that it was the purpose of France to put an obstacle in the way of the absorption of Mexico by the United States; to destroy the commercial domination of "the great Anglo-Saxon federation" in North America; "to re-establish the prestige of the Latin race in America"; and "to increase the influence of France by the establishment in Mexico of a government more sympathetic with its interests." The Mexican people were silenced by French arms, and the puppet emperor was set up, only to lose his throne and life as soon as the increasing peremptoriness of Mr. Seward's protests and the significant massing of Federal troops on the Rio Grande warned Napoleon III that he could not after the conclusion of our civil war safely persist in a policy that during its progress we had been compelled to tolerate. If we had not been pretty fully occupied with our own troubles we should, of course, have interfered long before to drive the French invaders out of Mexico. We should have become involved in a war with France.

THE OLDEST BEAUTY SHOP IN THE WORLD.

Recipes for perfumes and beauty balms 400 years old are the treasured possessions of the inmates of the convent of Santa Maria Novella, in Florence. The perfumery of Santa Maria Novella was first made in 1508 by the Benedictine Brotherhood, who like all the monks of the Middle Ages, were learned in botany, and knew all the medicinal virtues of every plant in nature. Their recipes soon became celebrated throughout the world, as also did their fame, and the perfumery of Santa Maria Novella of Florence was acknowledged to be the first and greatest ever known. The Medici dukes, popes and princes patronized it and endowed it with donations from time to time.

Every new director has added some new recipe to the original ones, and his portrait hangs on the wall of the establishment. For instance, Brother Marchissi gave the recipe of the famous antisterical water, in 1612; while Brother Cavalieri gave the recipe for the celebrated "long life elixir;" and in 1743 Fra the world, in 1650. Then, in 1681, Fra Angiolo Paladini, who made a special study of the skin, invented an almond paste, a lily water and a cosmetic vinegar, which were soon adopted by the ladies of the Tuscan court. In 1707 Fra Lodovico Berlingacci invented his celebrated 'longlife elixir;' and in 1743 Fra Cosimo Bucelli brought out his equally celebrated alkermes, etc., until 1825.

The last monk director of this old establishment was Fra Damiano Beni, and he was the first to exhibit in foreign exhibitions, gaining medals wherever he went. He died in 1869, and was succeeded by his nephew, who soon gave an extraordinary development to the business.

Pope Innocent XI once gave a recipe to cure burns, and it is still called "Balsam Innocenziano." Reading over the catalogue of this old perfumery, we come across such things as rhubarb elixir, melissa water and Regina water (invented by a Medici queen), and all made from herbs cultivated in the convent grounds. There is also a water to cure toothache, which every dentist should possess, it is so safe and quick in its effects.

Some of the convent's waters are used instead of soap, to cleanse, soften and whiten the skin. Even the health and beauty of the hair were studied by these good old monks, who were doctors, chemists and perfumers combined, and whose study was the cultivation and perfection of human health and beauty. The orris powder of St. Maria Novella is considered the finest in the world. It is made from the plant growing in the gardens, and is ground in the convent laboratory. It is used to perfume linen, to brush on the teeth and to apply to the skin after the bath.

There is now a depot of this old perfumery in Rome, besides the mother house in Florence. This is a novelty, for until now the directors objected to branch depots. At last, however, they are going with the times in commercial developments, and are consenting to "run" their famous recipes elsewhere than in their original birthplace. But it took nearly 400 years to do that.

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TANGLED FLAGS, by Archibald Clavering Gunter.

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